

# *The* MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

Brigadier General Dion Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, Editor

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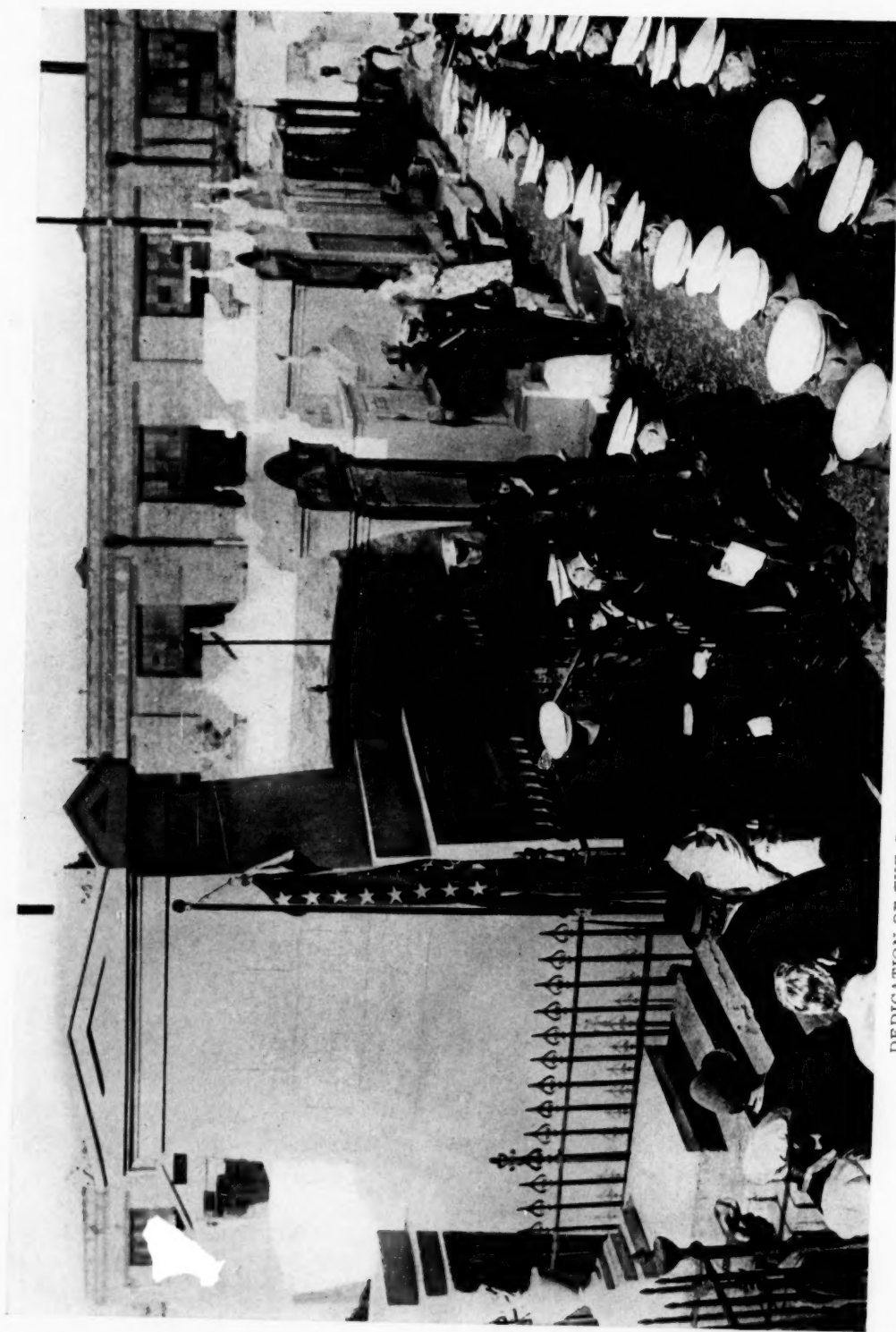
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DEDICATION OF THE CARMICK MEMORIAL, NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 10, 1927

# The Marine Corps Gazette

VOLUME XII

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## THE DEDICATION OF THE CARMICK MEMORIAL

ON November 10, 1927, the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the foundation of the U. S. Marine Corps, an event of interest to the personnel of the Corps and to all who are interested in the history of the organization, took place at New Orleans. This was the unveiling and dedication of a bronze tablet on the tomb of Major Daniel Carmick, U.S.M.C., who died at New Orleans on November 6, 1816, after an eminent career as a Marine officer and was buried in the St. Louis Cemetery at New Orleans.

In 1926, Miss Grace King, President of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient and Historical Tombs, at New Orleans, brought to the attention of the commanding officer of the Southern Reserve Area, U.S.M.C., the fact that the monument over the grave of Major Carmick in the St. Louis Cemetery was deteriorating from the effect of the weather and age upon the sandstone of which it was made, and asked if the Marine Corps could allot the necessary funds to restore the monument.

This was reported to the Major General Commandant who had the matter investigated by the Historical Section at Headquarters. It was determined to refinish and reset the monument, which is of sandstone and about ten feet in height, with an inscription on its face. The stone had scaled badly and the inscription was almost effaced, so it was decided to have a bronze tablet cast with a suitable inscription and attach it to the face of the monument after refinishing the stones and resetting them.

This work was completed and on November 10, 1927, the memorial to Major Carmick was dedicated. This ceremony was very dignified and effective and received much attention from the patriotic and historical societies of New Orleans. Colonel W. H. Pritchett, U.S.M.C., commanding the Southern Reserve Area, delivered an address which ably recounted the incidents of Major Carmick's life and services. Miss Annette Marigny Denis, the great-great-granddaughter of Major Carmick, placed a beautiful floral wreath on the tomb, and Miss Adele Jahncke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lee Jahncke, unveiled the tablet. A detachment of Marines from the Marine Barracks, Naval Station, New Orleans, and members of the 310th Company, Marine Corps Reserve, rendered appropriate military honors.

Miss Grace King, President of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient and Historical Tombs, of New Orleans, who is also a noted authoress, was a sponsor for the ceremony and was a leader in the interest taken in the event by the local patriotic and historical societies.

Mrs. Lou Wylie (Roberts), who writes the "Out of the Brig" page and

other articles for the *Leatherneck*, was also present. It was largely due to her efforts that the restoration of the tomb was undertaken.

The bronze tablet which is shown on the face of the monument in the frontispiece of this issue of the GAZETTE, bears the Marine Corps insignia and the inscription:

"MAJOR DANIEL CARMICK,

"U. S. MARINE CORPS.

"Born at Philadelphia, Pa., 1772.

"Died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 6, 1816.

"A brave officer who served his country faithfully for many years. He commanded the Marines in the Battle of New Orleans and there received the wounds which eventually caused his death."

Major Daniel Carmick was appointed a Lieutenant of Marines on May 5, 1798, and assigned to duty with the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. *Ganges*. On July 11, 1798, he was made a Captain of Marines, and during the Naval War with France he commanded the Marines of the frigate *Constitution* (May, 1800), which is famous in our naval history as "*Old Ironsides*" and is now being rebuilt in order that she may be preserved as a lasting monument of the early days of the American Navy.

During the war with the pirates of Tripoli he served with distinction in the Mediterranean aboard the *Chesapeake*, returning to the United States in the summer of 1803.

In 1806, Captain Carmick was assigned to the command of the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New Orleans, the command consisting of 122 Marines, remaining on this duty for about eight years. In 1809, he was promoted to the rank of Major and his post was increased to a strength of 300 men. During the time he was in command at New Orleans there is frequent mention of the services performed by him and the Marines under him.

The records show that in January, 1811, Major Carmick led a force of Marines in an expedition against negro insurgents in the territory north of New Orleans, and in his official report of this event he states, "They gave us little opportunity to put ourselves in danger, but fled at our first approach. Later, when they mustered courage to return to the attack, they stood but one fire and then ran."

In the summer of 1811 the city of New Orleans and vicinity was visited by a scourge of yellow fever and the records show that the Marines under command of Major Carmick rendered valuable aid to the stricken populace. Two officers and sixteen men of the Marine command died of the plague during the summer.

In 1812, New Orleans was visited by a severe storm which caused great damage to buildings and shipping. In his official report Major Carmick described the storm as, "One of the most tremendous hurricanes that ever blew from the heavens." The records show that the Marines rendered valuable service in salvaging life and property after this storm, during which a number of United States vessels were lost.

Throughout the period of the War of 1812, Major Carmick served in



command of the Marines at New Orleans, this service being comparatively uneventful until after the actual close of the war. The Treaty of Ghent, which officially ended hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, was signed on December 23, 1814, but in those days there were no telegraph lines, submarine cables or radio, and news travelled slowly across the ocean by sailing packets, so that the good news did not reach distant New Orleans for several weeks.

The British had organized a force of twelve thousand men in Jamaica late in 1814 with the intention of capturing the city of New Orleans and thus gaining control of the outlet of the Mississippi River to the sea. In December, this army, commanded by Sir Edward Pakenham, a distinguished British officer and brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington, and consisting in part of tried veterans who had seen service on the European continent under Wellington, sailed from Jamaica. The force was landed on the 1st of December at Lake Borgne, fifty miles from New Orleans, and on December 22d reached the Mississippi River, nine miles below the city.

The American forces in this territory were commanded by General Andrew Jackson and the actions involving the attack by the British force and the defense of the city by Jackson's force lasted until January 8, 1815, when the British commander assaulted the American lines below the city with his whole force. This action, known as the Battle of New Orleans, ended in the decisive defeat of the British army and the death of Sir Edward Pakenham. History records that the British lost two thousand killed and wounded and five hundred taken prisoner, while the American losses on that day were eight killed and thirteen wounded. However, in the actions preceding the assault by the British on January 8th the American losses had been considerable.

When the British had landed and were approaching New Orleans, Major Carmick offered the services of himself and his men to General Jackson, and the Marines took part in the actions preceding the final battle and in that battle. On December 28, 1814, while leading his men in an attack upon the advancing British forces below the city, Major Carmick was seriously wounded by a fragment from a British shell. He was removed to a hospital in New Orleans where he laid for many months until he died from the effects of his wounds on November 6, 1816.

His long service in New Orleans had endeared him to the citizens of that city and the records of the time state in the account of his funeral that, "The great concourse of people who accompanied him to his last abode showed the esteem he had enjoyed in life. The U. S. in him has lost one of its best officers, society, both civil and military, a social friend and gallant soldier."

The above tribute to his memory shows the esteem in which he was held at the time of his death more than a century ago and the tribute paid at his grave on the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the birth of the Marine Corps shows the reverence of the Marines of the present days for the gallant soldiers who made history in the past and left fine traditions to encourage the modern Marine and enhance Esprit de Corps.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SPECIALISTS

BY MAJOR MATTHEW H. KINGMAN, U.S.M.C.

**T**HE need is becoming increasingly apparent for some remedial action relative to the inadequacy of the authorized number of our non-commissioned officer and specialist ratings and for an equitable distribution by grades and classes to the line, staff and technical agencies of the Marine Corps. In other words, the need is one of modernization of our non-commissioned officer and specialist ratings.

It is apparent that the present distribution of non-commissioned officers to the technical branches of the Marine Corps is not sufficient to attract and hold suitable men for this class of duty and this condition is having a serious effect on training and prevents the Marine Corps from attaining a satisfactory state of efficiency in these branches. Those particularly affected adversely are radio men, aviation personnel, motor mechanics, bandmen, field musics, cooks, bakers and the personnel of such special administrative activities as the Marine Corps Schools.

Twenty years ago the Marine Corps was a non-technical organization composed almost entirely of what would now be termed rifle companies. Non-commissioned officers of that day were purely leaders of men. The only specialists that we had were those for administrative purposes, such as Post Carpenters, Post Painters, Post Plumbers, Teamsters and Clerks. It was recognized that these specialties required men of more than the average ability and they received extra remuneration accordingly. Since that time the Marine Corps has been modernized into all the technical branches that exist in the Army, and yet no general and effective attempt has been made to increase the number of non-commissioned officers and distribute them in accordance with the modern requirements of the Corps. Piece-meal and palliative measures have been adopted from time to time in an attempt to satisfy the modern requirements, but these measures have proved far from satisfactory. It has always been necessarily a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

At the present time the Marine Corps is full of blind alleys; that is to say, if a man starts out in one of the essential specialties and is ambitious and wishes to reach the top, it is necessary for him to change his specialty or to give it up and revert to line duty in order to progress in non-commissioned officer grade. At the present time there is not the proper balance between the importance of the various specialties and the advantage of securing and retaining men for certain specialties has not been given due consideration. As a concrete example, attention is invited to the prevalent practice of paying clerks more money than radio operators.

The mission assigned the Marine Corps by the Army and Navy Joint Board requires a highly efficient force composed of technical as well as purely combat personnel. In the past the line non-commissioned officers in

the grade of sergeant and above were looked upon as the backbone of the service. This no longer holds true. While they are still an essential element they must be supplemented by the various combat specialists or we cannot hope to function as a modern military organization and carry out our mission efficiently when called upon.

The history of our present distribution of non-commissioned officers in the various grades is as follows:

The enlisted strength of the Marine Corps, exclusive of the Marine Band, was fixed by the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, as 6000, the number in each grade being given. The number in the various grades was changed or increased July 1, 1922, March 3, 1903, March 3, 1905, May 13, 1908, August 22, 1912, March 3, 1915, June 12, 1916, and August 29, 1916, making at the last-named date a total of 14,914, distributed as follows:

40 Sergeants Major
201 Quartermaster Sergeants
226 First Sergeants
218 Gunnery Sergeants
1,011 Sergeants
1,802 Corporals
174 Drummers
174 Trumpeters
1 Drum Major
11,067 Privates (Act of July 1, 1918, authorized 25 per cent. of privates to be privates first class).

The above proportion was in effect when the Naval Appropriation Act of June 4, 1920, was passed, which provided that:

"The authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Marine Corps is hereby permanently established at twenty-seven thousand four hundred, *distribution in the various grades to be made in the same proportion as provided under existing law.*"

The same act further provided:

"That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to establish such grades and ratings as may be necessary for the proper administration of the enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps."

Under this authority the Secretary has established the grade of Staff Sergeant in the third pay grade, reducing the number of sergeants in the fourth pay grade. He has also established the grades of supply sergeant, master technical sergeant, and paymaster sergeant, without, however, thereby changing the number of men in any pay grade.

Therefore, in our present appropriated strength of 18,000 we are subject to the above quoted provisions of the Act of June 4, 1920, so that our present distribution is as follows:

48 Sergeants Major	1st Pay Grade
178 Quartermaster Sergeants	1st Pay Grade
14 Master Technical Sergeants	1st Pay Grade
40 Paymaster Sergeants	1st Pay Grade
245 First Sergeants	2d Pay Grade
275 Gunnery Sergeants	2d Pay Grade
2 Drum Majors	2d Pay Grade

12	Supply Sergeants .....	2d	Pay Grade
104	Staff Sergeants .....	3d	Pay Grade
1,111	Sergeants .....	4th	Pay Grade
2,167	Corporals .....	5th	Pay Grade
3,327	Privates, First Class .....	6th	Pay Grade
419	Field Musicians .....	7th	Pay Grade
9,981	Privates .....	7th	Pay Grade
67	Marine Band .....		Special Provision
<hr/>			
18,000	Total		

As is well known, we are now maintaining activities that were not considered when the above proportion was established, and while the Secretary of the Navy, as previously stated, is authorized to establish such grades and ratings as may be necessary for the proper administration of the Marine Corps, this authority is limited by the amount of money appropriated for purposes of pay. We are maintaining such important activities as the Marine Corps Institute, Marine Corps Schools, Gendarmerie d'Haiti, and more recently, the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua, all requiring a relatively large number of non-commissioned officers necessarily in the higher grades. The complement of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti alone is seventy-five (75) non-commissioned officers, all in the grades of sergeant and above, who are lost to the Marine Corps, and the Marine Corps Institute requires fifty (50) non-commissioned officers of like grade. The importance of Aviation and our other necessary technical branches has increased to such an extent that they admittedly require a larger number of the high grade non-commissioned officers and of specialist ratings than are now allocated if they are to be expected to retain competent personnel in competition with services performing like duty but where the opportunity for remuneration is much greater.

In reference to our allowance of specialists, the Comptroller General has held that the provisions of the Army Reorganization Act of June 4, 1920, reading as follows:

"Under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe enlisted men of the sixth and seventh grades may be rated as specialists and receive extra pay therefore per month as follows: First class, \$25; second class, \$20; third class, \$15; fourth class, \$12; fifth class, \$8; sixth class, \$3. Of the total authorized number of enlisted men in the sixth and seventh grades those rated as specialists of the first class shall not exceed 0.7 per centum; of the second class 1.4 per centum; of the third class 1.9 per centum; of the fourth class 4.7 per centum; of the fifth class 5 per centum; of the sixth class 15.2 per centum,"

apply to the Marine Corps in so far as the Secretary of War may apply said provision of law to the *Infantry* of the Army. The Comptroller has apparently based this decision on Par. 971, U. S. Code (R. S. 1612), which is as follows:

"Pay and allowances of Marine Corps *Same as in Army*.—Except as otherwise provided by law the officers of the Marine Corps shall be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances, and the enlisted men shall be entitled to receive the same pay and bounty for reenlisting, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers and enlisted men of like grades in the *Infantry* of the Army."



The pay for specialist ratings has subsequently been changed by Sec. 9, Act of June 10, 1922, to read " . . . the pay for specialist ratings shall be as follows: first class, \$30; second class, \$25; third class, \$20; fourth class, \$15; fifth class, \$6; sixth class, \$3."

By decision of the Comptroller General of the Treasury we are, therefore, limited in the various classes of specialists by what the Secretary of War prescribes for the Infantry arm of the Army.

Inasmuch as the Marine Corps approaches the entire Army in technical activities it is not believed that it should be limited by what is deemed proper for the Infantry arm alone.

If we could use the entire Army percentages instead of the Infantry allowance we would be allowed a number of specialists for the entire Marine Corps as shown in column two below, based on our present total authorized sixth and seventh pay grades of 13,727:

1	2	3	4
All-army percentage. Act June 4, 1920	Marine Corps on all-army basis	Percentage given infantry by secretary of war	Present allowance Marine Corps on infantry basis
Per cent.		Per cent.	
1st class 0.7.....	96	0.07	10
2nd class 1.4.....	192	0.44	61
3rd class 1.9.....	260	1.1	154
4th class 4.7.....	645	3.3	452
5th class 5.0.....	686	3.8	524
6th class 15.2.....	2086	8.0	1140

There are two methods of furnishing additional remuneration: (a) promotion, and (b) specialists pay. Promotion should be considered as the principal one, as it becomes permanent and offers incentive whereas specialist pay ceases with the detail.

In view of our close association with personnel of the Naval service it is believed just that our technical branches should have equal opportunity for remuneration with corresponding branches in the Navy and that our line personnel only should be on a parity with the Infantry of the Army.

Particularly is this true in connection with our radio men who operate and maintain shore stations in the Navy communication system and perform exactly the same duties as required of the Navy personnel. These men unquestionably should be provided with rank and pay commensurate with the special knowledge possessed by them. We are constantly training radio operators but, as is well known, we do not receive the service from them that we would receive if we could hold them in the Corps. At present, they receive offers from commercial concerns or from other branches of the service that provide more generous rank and pay than does the Marine Corps, and such offers are almost invariably accepted. The following quotation from a service publication of recent issue will throw some light on our present situation:

"I have also known ex-Marines who have enlisted in the Coast Guard. They were for the most part radio operators; saw service in the States as well as down in the tropics and in the Asiatic. They were paid off as privates and corporals, crack operators, and they knew their stuff.

"They came into the Coast Guard as third-class radio men at sixty a month, twice what a first-class private is paid, and sometimes it takes a whole cruise to get the thirty. In a short time, as we count time, these ex-Marines, now loyal Coast Guardsmen, were pulling down their eighty-four as first class or maybe it was ninety-nine or one hundred and twenty-six. Why do they ship over in the Coast Guard? Ask me another one!

"The Coast Guard will continue to attract the cream of all outfits and will continue to have a very high percentage of reenlistments as long as it proves attractive to the man who can deliver the goods and wants a square deal all around.

"The Coast Guard has no waiting list for promotion!!!"

It takes the better part of an enlistment to train a good radio operator and it is wasteful and inefficient constantly to lose our good men as soon as they are trained. This problem will not solve itself; in fact it is continually becoming more serious as radio communication increases in importance in the world at large. The writer has been told on good authority that many commercial concerns have operators at their stations listening to the transmission of our operators, and whenever they hear a good operator, the company writes him a letter offering him a position.

The Navy is at present allowed 903 radio operators for its shore stations alone. This number is exclusive of radio operators afloat. These 903 operators are distributed among 130 shore radio stations, an average of 7 operators per station.

In the Navy all radio operators ashore are in the first four pay grades, and the allowance of ratings is by percentage of the total allowance of radio men, as shown in the following table:

Rating	Pay grade	Percentage of total
Chief radioman.....	1	Per cent. 10
Radioman 1st class.....	2	20
Radioman 2nd class.....	3	30
Radioman 3rd class.....	4	40

There are no lower ratings among radio operators ashore. Seamen are trained as operators afloat, and when they qualify are rated as Radiomen, third class.

A plan suggested to provide better pay and rank for radio men of the Marine Corps proposes special rank in the first five pay grades, and is based on percentages of the total allowance as shown in the following table:

Rank	Pay grade	Percentage
		Per cent.
Master Signal Sergeant.....	1	5
Chief Signal Sergeant.....	2	10
Staff Signal Sergeant.....	3	15
Signal Sergeant.....	4	20
Signal Corporal.....	5	50

The calculation of the total number of signal non-commissioned officers required in the Marine Corps is based on the requirements of the following fixed shore Naval radio stations operated by the Marine Corps, training centres, and expeditionary regiments:

Managua, Nicaragua ..... (Naval Radio Station)  
 Parris Island, S. C. .... (Naval Radio Station)  
 Peking, China ..... (Naval Radio Station)  
 Port au Prince, Haiti ..... (Naval Radio Station)  
 Quantico, Va. .... (Naval Radio Station)  
 Signal Battalion, Quantico, Va. .... (Including Radio School)  
 Expeditionary Forces ..... (2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th and 12th Regiments)

The total number of non-commissioned officers in the Signal branch is tentatively suggested as seventy. This figure is based on the needs of the organizations mentioned in the preceding paragraph together with the necessity of providing a suitable number of non-commissioned ranks in all of the first five pay grades to assure promotion within this specialist branch to meritorious radio men. The total of seventy is considered a modest number and has been repeatedly revised downward.

A comparison of the distribution and strength of our non-commissioned grades in Marine Corps Aviation with those of Navy Aviation discloses that the Marine Corps is clearly outclassed with the result that Marine Corps Aviation is confronted with the prospect of losing its enlisted pilots as fast as their enlistments expire, due to the fact that we cannot give them the rank and pay offered by other branches of the service or in commercial aviation.

A comparison of Navy and Marine Corps distribution is shown below:

Navy		Pay grade	Marine Corps	
Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
	Per cent.			Per cent.
844	9.0	1	21	2.3
1461	15.6	2	93	10.2
1635	17.4	3	4	0.4
1995	21.3	4	71	7.8
1592	17.0	5	205	22.5
1846	19.7	6 & 7	514	56.8
Totals . . 9373	100.0		908	100.0

Had we a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers to provide our Aviation with a distribution equal to that of Navy Aviation, we would have in the

First Pay Grade	82 instead of	21
Second Pay Grade	142 instead of	93
Third Pay Grade	158 instead of	4
Fourth Pay Grade	193 instead of	71
Fifth Pay Grade	154 instead of	205
Sixth and Seventh Pay Grades	179 instead of	514

The Staff Departments, particularly the Paymaster's Department, are not properly distributed in grades and numbers to provide the proper flow of promotion. The number of non-commissioned officers holding warrants in staff departments is augmented by detail of men at the expense of the line. Under normal conditions the line provides 18 staff sergeants, 49 sergeants and 57 corporals, in addition to 343 privates and privates first class in staff offices. This system does not provide for proper flow of promotion in the departments concerned for the reason that in the various posts of the Marine Corps within and without the United States the situation is often such as to prevent the commanding officers thereof from making promotions desired, for the reason that the quota of non-commissioned officers within the post at the time is filled. As an example, the Paymaster has recently directed attention to two instances where vacancies occurred in the grade of staff sergeant in the Office of the Post Paymaster at one of our large posts. In both of these cases an attempt was made to fill these vacancies by the promotion of men in that pay office who were experienced in the duties and technicalities of the Paymaster's Department. The men in question, however, were not promoted as the quota of staff sergeants on duty at the post was then complete and the existent vacancies in the Post Paymaster's Office were filled by the transfer of staff sergeants, inexperienced in paymaster's duties, to that office. Such a situation is one productive of discontent and destructive to the morale and efficiency of men of long service and experience. A remedy for such a situation is to provide the Paymaster's Department with a sufficient allotment of the various graded men warranted "for duty in the Paymaster's Department" in order that that department may control its own promotions and thereby be in a position to promote men who, by their qualifications, are entitled to reward. Further, it would give this department a mobile permanent force of experienced personnel with which to meet emergencies such as exist at present with large expeditionary forces in the field.

However, such correlated remedial measures as may be necessary require a comprehensive study with a view to correction of these difficulties for the Marine Corps as a whole; they can not be handled equitably in piece-meal fashion.

The pay of our cooks is inadequate for the important duty performed and compares unfavorably with both the Army and Navy. In the Commissary Branch of the Navy, ships' cooks are in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th pay grades, and



bakers are likewise classified. In the Army each organization has an established allowance of cooks and are rated as specialists as follows:

- "Cooks"—4th Class Specialist—Extra Pay, \$15.
- "Assistant Cooks"—5th Class Specialist—Extra Pay, \$6.
- "Assistant Cooks"—6th Class Specialist—Extra Pay, \$3.

The use of 6th Class Specialist is rare.

There is also opportunity in the Army for further extra compensation through the ration saving fund. The Marine Corps provides extra compensation for their cooks through the provisions of the Act of March 2, 1907, which provides that privates detailed and serving as cooks shall receive the following additional pay:

- First-class cooks, ten dollars per month;
- Second-class cooks, eight dollars per month;
- Third-class cooks, seven dollars per month; and
- Fourth-class cooks, five dollars per month.

In short, Marine Corps cooks receive maximum additional pay of \$10 against \$15 in the Army and there is no opportunity in the Marine Corps for further extra pay from a ration saving fund.

There has been an attempt further to compensate our cooks through specialist ratings, but this has been held illegal as the Act which authorized specialist pay provided that nothing in the Act should operate to change the existing law governing extra pay to enlisted men employed as cooks. A repeal of the law that authorizes the present pay would permit the detail of cooks as specialists, but this would involve a considerable addition to our already restricted number of specialists. The question, too, whether cooks should receive remuneration as non-commissioned officers or as specialists is open to argument.

Marine Corps Field Musics have no opportunity for advancement and there is no inducement held out for them to remain in their particular line. In August of this year there were on file in the Adjutant and Inspector's Department applications from various posts for 54 changes of drummers' and trumpeters' ratings to ratings of private. The reason advanced in practically all of these cases was that the men desired transfer to general service in order that they might have opportunity for promotion which was not available to them in their present status. Action on these applications was suspended due to the fact that there was a shortage in the authorized number of drummers and trumpeters. A Special Branch in the Navy includes the following:

Chief Bugle Master .....	1st Pay Grade
Bugle Master, 1st Class .....	2nd Pay Grade
Bugle Master, 2nd Class .....	3rd Pay Grade
Buglers, 1st Class .....	5th Pay Grade
Buglers, 2nd Class .....	6th Pay Grade

The situation as presented in respect to our radio men, aviation and others, will be found to a greater or less degree in every technical branch or agency in the Marine Corps.

The solution to this problem is an adequate number of non-commissioned

officers and specialist ratings distributed in accordance with modern requirements. It would seem that a modification of the Navy Branch system would make it possible to adopt it to Marine Corps conditions.

It would further seem that conditions in the Marine Corps would permit a certain number of men to be definitely assigned to a particular branch and to be warranted permanently in that branch—these men to be the “key” or essential men in that activity. Any other men necessary for duty in that particular line should be detailed as at present and given specialist pay commensurate with the importance of their duties for the time that they are performing them. Upon change of station of this latter class of men their specialist pay should continue provided they are reassigned to the same class of duty at the new station. As an example consider a radio station in the tropics where eight operators are required. Four of these men could be permanently warranted men of the radio branch, the others required being “assigned” men with specialist pay and considered in a probationary status for promotion in that branch when vacancy occurs.

Applying such a system to all Marine Corps activities, we would arrive at some such classification as shown below:

CLASSIFICATION OF ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES

Line	Staff			Technical							
Grade	A. and I.	Q.M.	P.M.	Aviation	Band	Clerical	Cooks and Bakers	Field Music	Motor Transport	Radio	Reproduction
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											

The title “Reproduction” is used for want of a better name and should be provided to take care of men trained in drafting, topography, map production, photography and such specialties as pertain to the Marine Corps Schools.

Under this system, distinctive types of chevrons should be provided for the first six pay grades as at present provided for the line, with a distinctive insignia denoting the man's specialty being superimposed thereon. Each technical branch could use the same name to designate their grades followed by the name of the particular specialty, as master clerk, master bandsman, etc.

An allotment of a suitable number of graded “key” men to the technical branches under this plan would probably clearly indicate that our present authorized number of non-commissioned officers and specialist ratings is inadequate.

## A SHOT POUCH: LOST AND FOUND

BY COLONEL H. C. REISINGER, U.S.M.C.

GENERAL GEORGE F. ELLIOTT of the Marine Corps, Retired, told me this story one night. He was in a reminiscent mood and his talk had wandered back through the incidents of the Spanish-American War to the days of wooden ships and iron men. I have endeavored to persuade the General to write this story himself, but as he puts it—he is running now on borrowed time, being well past the allotted span of three score years and ten, and the writing of such a story is too great an undertaking for a man of his age. Therefore, I will give it to you as best as I can in his own words. However, lacking his experience, the story will undoubtedly lose in the telling—for he is one of the old school that sailed the seven seas, from the Arctic to Cape Horn, from the Hebrides to Good Hope, and when he spins a yarn the wind whistles through the rigging of a tall ship and she heels over to dip her nose into the salt of the sea.

In a lull in the General's reminiscence, I had called his attention to a newspaper article which set forth the reunion of a mother and son after thirty years. One had resided in the East Coast and one in San Francisco, and both believed the other dead. Suddenly they met in St. Louis and recognition was instantaneous.

"That," said the General, "is a very remarkable case. The law of probabilities was certainly against them. Still, they were human beings with their peculiar instincts. There is something in the human being that calls one to his own blood and speaks from mind to mind without conscious volition. I happened to be a party to the recovery of an item of lost property which as it involves an inanimate object exceeds, in my opinion, that case in improbability and remarkable coincidence.

I was a Second Lieutenant in 1874 and serving aboard the old *Monongahela*. She was then commanded by Captain James Thornton, one of the finest sailormen I have ever served with and a man who always kept a smart ship. Captain Thornton had been Executive Officer of the *Hartford* at New Orleans under Farragut and was also the Executive Officer of the *Kearsarge* when she sank the *Alabama*.

The Marine Guard of the *Monongahela* at that time consisted of thirty-six men. They were considerably different from our present-day Marine in personal beauty, as whiskers, mustaches and goatees were common adornments in those days. I absolutely drew the line on sideburns. There was, of course, considerable difference in uniform from those worn to-day, principally in the full dress. The men wore a double-breasted coat, brass epaulettes with yellow woolen fringe and a stock. This stock is the one from which the name "Leatherneck" is derived. I might say that this was my first cruise and my last encounter with the "Leatherneck" stock. As an instru-

ment of torture it was unique. It was made of very heavy leather about 3 inches in height and it went around the neck and fastened by a strap in the back. A man so arrayed could only see the moon or the sun and it was absolutely out of the question for him to aim a rifle in firing as he could not get his head down to use the gun. I made it a point to get rid of my supply of these stocks as soon as possible. I had a smart first sergeant and he felt them out where the rats could gnaw them and then we surveyed them and threw them overboard. There being no spares for issue, the men were relieved from this adornment, and I found that I could very readily keep the men's chins up without them. A two-hour Sunday morning formation adorned in the old full dress with leather stock came pretty near to being exquisite agony before "pipe down" was sounded.

The year 1874 was the year of the transit of Venus and both the Army and Navy had parties out to observe the passage of Venus across the face of the sun. We were lying off Montevideo, Uruguay, in October of that year, when we received orders to go to The Crosets to pick up a party of topographical engineers of the Army who were supposed to have been put ashore there by the *Swatara*. As this was a region of violent storms, we expected some nasty weather, and we got it. There was hardly a day in which we did not encounter half a gale of wind and snow and sleet. On our arrival at these barren, inhospitable peaks—for that is all they are—we found no one there. Afterwards we heard that it had been impossible to put this party ashore because of continuous bad weather. We then squared away for Kerguelen Island, which is also known as Desolation Island. This island lies to the south and east of Capetown and about half-way to Australia. There we were to pick up a naval party of observers.

We arrived off Desolation Island early in December, which is the beginning of summer in that latitude. There were no charts of the Island available at that time and we felt our way through the narrow entrance of Christmas Harbor. This we found to be a splendid anchorage on the north side of the Island and protected from the prevailing southerly winds. We were much surprised to find in the harbor an American schooner, the *Rossell King* from New London, Conn. She broke out a new American flag that was almost as large as the ship itself. She was a whaler when opportunity offered, but principally was after sea elephants' oil. There were plenty of sea elephants on Kerguelen and a big bull would yield about five barrels of oil.

There was never a place more fittingly named than Desolation Island. It is barren, bleak, rocky and mountainous. Between the high peaks lie little isolated valleys with precipitous sides. These valleys are without vegetation except a heavy growth of moss and there were little pools of fresh water in them. The summer lowland temperature ran around 40° and hardly a day passed without violent sleet or rainstorms. We found our observation party ashore in an old hut. Captain Ryan of the Navy was in charge. He, by the way, is the same Ryan who commanded the *Huron* when she foundered off Kitty Hawk and was lost with many other fine officers of the Navy in that disaster. There were also in the party Lieutenant Commander Train, after-



wards Admiral Train and Mr. Holmes, the chief photographer. This Mr. Holmes was a very interesting character, having followed the Union Armies during the Civil War with a camera. Mr. Holmes had two assistants that made up the balance of the force.

There was but little to do aboard ship while we waited for the scientists to carry out their observations, and nothing to do ashore except to hunt. There were thousands of ducks on the island. They looked like green-winged teal, but had long tail feathers like the pigeon. They flew in small flocks and did not waddle as other ducks do, but could run like a partridge. They were delicious eating, not being fishy as were the other birds.

I had the only shotgun on the ship; it was a muzzle-loader. I was doing the hunting for the wardroom mess and I had no difficulty in getting a boat to put me ashore when the weather was such as to make it permissible. In those days in the Navy we did not have the luxury of ice machines, and only the actual experience of a long cruise without one could make you realize what a comfort they really are. We would stock up with fresh stores in port and set sail and within ten days we were out of everything except canned stuff—beans and salt horse.

I had gone ashore one day on Desolation Island with a number of men from the Marine guard. One of these men, by the way, who was enlisted under the name of Moody, though I don't believe that was his right name, had served in the original Stonewall Brigade commanded by General Jackson and had fought throughout the Civil War until captured at Gettysburg. This Marine was a remarkable shot, and using a muzzle-loader Springfield musket, of the Civil War times, firing shot instead of ball, could bring down a duck between 40 and 50 yards. He rarely missed, although his gun always carried widely to the right. He is the first man that I remember who had all the "dope" on his gun.

The shooting that morning had been excellent, but unfortunately we were quite short of shot and I ran out a little before noon and had to quit. We were on our way down one of the little valleys back to the boat when Moody remarked to me that I had dropped my shot pouch. Lying in the moss under my feet was a shot pouch of the ordinary type in use in those days. It was made of leather, had a metal measuring device at the top and swung by a ring. This ring had been torn off. On the metal top there were three initials. This I discovered on picking up the pouch and examining it. I also found that it was filled with shot. Needless to say, we immediately returned to our hunting and had a remarkable bag for that day.

Not long after this, we left Desolation Island and cruised to Capetown, South Africa, where we landed part of our scientific party. Leaving Capetown, we returned to South America by way of St. Helena, where we put in two days. We saw Napoleon's tomb and got a pretty good idea of his manner of life on this island. We then went to Pernambuco where Captain Ryan, Train and Holmes left us and took steamer for New York. Next we sailed to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and back to Montevideo, reaching there about thirteen months after leaving Desolation Island.

After being in Montevideo for a while, the *Monongahela* went to Maldonado for target practice. We held this practice quarterly in those days. When we arrived at Maldonado we found an English ship of war there holding her practice. She was the *Volarge*, one of the handsomest ships I've ever seen, full rigged and steam and a beautiful flush spar deck. She was modern in every way, the last word in ship construction for those days.

When I had finished my part of the target practice, I got permission to go ashore and do some shooting, and went almost daily. The birds were plentiful and handy.

The compradore at Maldonado with whom we dealt was an Englishman. I have forgotten his name, but I do remember that he was one of the crew of the British ship *Bombay* that foundered off the Brazilian Coast. The survivors of this disaster had settled down along the coast, married native women and gone into business. This gentleman had a very fine bird dog and offered me the use of him. The dog had one peculiarity. While he would hunt with any one and never seemed to bother about who was shooting over him, he would not go into the fields unless his master went along. This led to the Englishman hunting with me on several occasions. On one of these hunts I noticed for the first time that he had no shot pouch but carried his shot in a small glass bottle. This method made it necessary for him to pull the cork with his teeth, pour the shot into his hand, then pour it into the barrel of his gun. This was an uncomfortable and tedious operation and caused considerable waste. Waste in shot in those days was a much more serious thing than it is to-day. Being under obligations to him and having the extra pouch that I had found in Desolation Island, I brought the pouch ashore on my next trip and gave it to him.

It was about a week after both the *Volarge* and the *Monongahela* had returned to Montevideo that I received an invitation from an English officer of the *Volarge* to come ashore to dinner. He was Captain Fairfax, afterwards Lord Fairfax, who was later lost at sea in the Mediterranean in a collision between two men of war. He named the English club at Montevideo as the place. I was a little puzzled by this invitation, for I had never met this officer and I could not understand the reason for his asking me to dine. If the invitation had been to come aboard his ship, I might have put it down to an interchange of courtesies, but under the circumstances I was frankly mystified.

I went ashore at the appointed time and found about a half-dozen English officers assembled when I arrived at the club. The host introduced himself and made me known to the rest of the guests. I found shortly that all of these men were the out-of-door type and fond of hunting. We had an excellent dinner and a rather lively time, but through it all I could not but wonder how I happened to be present. When we reached the coffee and liqueur stage our host arose. He said he had asked us all to come to dinner to celebrate an important event, the recovery of a highly valued item of his property. One of the waiters then brought in on a tray a shot pouch. I did not recognize it at once as the one that I had found. Our host went on to

state that some fourteen months before the H. M. S. *Volarge* was lying in Desolation Island and that he had gone ashore to hunt ducks. He said that the day had started propitiously, but after a little shooting he had lost his shot pouch and been unable to find it. This pouch had belonged to his father and was valued particularly from that association. The cruise of the H. M. S. *Volarge* had been such as had presented no opportunity for him to replace his loss until the ship had anchored at Maldonado after the target practice just completed. He had gone ashore as soon as possible and sought my friend, the compradore, in the hopes of being able to purchase a shot pouch. The compradore had told him that he had no pouch for sale, but could lend him one for a day's shooting. He then brought out the pouch that I had given to him. This English officer's surprise can well be imagined when on examining it he found it to be the one that he had lost on Desolation Island. Of course, the compradore explained to him how he came by it, and that made it plain to me how I came to be a guest at this most delightful dinner. The host then called upon me to tell my side of the story covering the finding of this pouch."

If there be any laws of probability, which I doubt, there were but two things which made the recovery of this pouch possible. Both of these men followed the sea as a profession—one dropped the pouch in an out of the way uninhabited, unfrequented island and went on his way half around the world. The pouch, naturally, remained where it was dropped. An officer who also followed the sea stumbled upon it and he carried it half-way around the world in the pursuit of his profession and eventually was the agency that restored it to its original owner. But for a mutual taste for hunting and a mutual profession, the chances of the restoration of this pouch to its owner were against all laws of probability.

## SOME GERMAN DIVISIONAL RECORDS

BY CAPTAIN JOHN H. THOMASON, U.S.M.C.

**D**URING the past summer it was the privilege of the writer to examine certain divisional records of the German units which were on the front of the 2nd United States Division in the World War. Some observations on them may be of interest to the Service.

The records of the German Army are preserved in the *Reichsarkiv* at Potsdam, the old seat of the court, about forty kilometres from Berlin. The *Reichsarkiv* is under the Department of the Interior, and not, as might be supposed, under the Ministry of War. The Reich asserts that no active officer of the present Army is in any way connected with it, and administratively and technically it has no liaison with the existing *Reichswehr*. The officials of the *Arkiv* are retired officers of the old Imperial Forces, and you address them by the civil title in correspondence and in official contact.

The records themselves are of absorbing interest, both as to contents and as to method of compilation.

Each division kept a war diary—*Kriegstagebuch*—with annexes—*Anlagen*. These were written up and bound by months in heavy cardboard folders. Each folder has its serial number, fixing its period, and its general divisional number. The first folder for the month contains the diary. This gives, from day to day, all events concerning the division: location of headquarters and of subordinate organizations, movements of troops within the division area, occupation of troops—marching, training, combat, as the case may be; air activity, artillery activity, and the weather, and the health of personnel and animals. In battle, the front lines are given, with all information of the enemy, changes in the location of units, movements of support and reserve bodies, and incidents of the fighting. Concise estimates of the situation in the light of changing events are included. Where the occasion calls for it, entries are made by the hour and half-hour. Casualties for the day are noted. All orders received and issued by Division are referred to at the time they come in or go out, and such orders are located by reference in their proper file. These entries are models of compact writing, reflecting vividly the competence of the staff.

The striking thing about them is that every statement made can be proved or verified by the references given in the text. Where an order or a report or a sketch is mentioned, you can go to the annex indicated and check the entry by the original paper, which facility is of the utmost value to the military student, who is not allowed to accept any statement, but must examine himself the evidence.

The annexes, of course, form the bulk of the records. They consist of the file of orders, incoming and outgoing; of the operations reports of Brigade, Regiment, and Battalion; of the maps; the Artillery reports and orders,



and all field messages, down to and including platoons; and intelligence data, the examination of prisoners, the reports of avions and observation balloons, and the reports of patrols and scouting parties. These are arranged by period and by organization, and may be readily found.

The basic system followed may vary in its details. Most of the division diaries are typewritten, in standard form, and many of the Brigade and Regimental reports are typed—as are, of course, the Division orders and memorandums, and the Artillery papers. An exception was the diary of the 237th Division—the Division in the left two-thirds of Belleau Wood—which is written in a copper-plate longhand. These are easy to follow and to translate. But the records of smaller units are mostly hand-written: the German did not enjoy our lavish distribution of typewriters. The farther down you go, the more various the papers become. In regiments and battalions you find every sort of writing—gothic script, and roman, and sometimes both on one report—with pen and ink, or pencil, or indelible pencil, on any sort of paper. The formal field-message blank existed, but was not always used; and you run across French and British field-message blanks put in use for German messages. These have been bound in their folders just as they came into Division Headquarters. Some of them have been rained on, and some have blood on them; for the German runners also had their accidents. You remember the minute-by-minute record of the 210th Infantry Brigade in the 197th Jaeger Division, which received the attack of the French and of Major Turrill's 5th Marines on June 6th. It is evident that it was taken mostly over the field telephone at advanced Headquarters of the Brigade; and the scribe who wrote perspired freely all over his legal-cap paper as the attack progressed. When he notes, "Vicinity under heavy shell-fire," his even handwriting becomes jerky and erratic; you can feel the heat in his dugout and hear the shrapnel slamming down outside.

Of necessity, in these small formations, the record is not complete, for some units it becomes very fragmentary—as in the 461st Regiment of the 237th Division, which sustained the attack of June 11th in the Bois de Belleau. There is a sad note from a feldwebel in the 4th company, who states that his company commander was captured; and the battalion commander writes that the CO of the 1st company fell, bravely fighting. The intelligence data is also fragmentary; probably most of it went to Corps Headquarters.

The maps, which occupy the last folder of each annex, were kept up to date by oversheets of transparent paper, pasted to the margin. The original dispositions within each sector are given, and subsequent changes are on the oversheets. There are many situation and position sketches on file; and an interesting point is that division and brigade maps showed the greatest detail, locating individual light machine guns and light minenwerfers and even sentry posts. The dispositions of flanking divisions are also gone into; and there are always Corps maps that gave the broad picture. The artillery maps are numerous.

The foregoing observations are based on the study of the records of eight divisions, in detail, and a cursory examination of a number of others—the

2nd Division had prisoners from nearly sixty divisions, all told. One striking point was the way in which the character of a Division is reflected in the form and context of its records. The 28th Infantry Division, for instance, was a first-rate organization, with a long and honorable battle record. It relieved the 10th Division before Bouresches about June 8th. Its papers for the month of June, 1918, fill ten large folders; and the whole is in beautiful order, with every item arranged and available. Its right neighbor in the Bois de Belleau, the 237th Division, was one of the late 1916 formations, newly come from Russia, and rated fourth-class by the German High Command. Its files are exceedingly slovenly. The 201st and 231st Divisions, which were on the 3rd Brigade front toward Vaux, were fourth-raters of the same divisional series, and their papers show the same defects. Perhaps the most complete and workmanlike set of records studied were those of the 5th Guards Division, which came into line from Torcy west, relieving the 197th. It is very evident that good records mean a trained and competent staff, and that good soldiers are good soldiers even on paper.

The writer's present detail, it may be added, has to do with the history of our 2nd Division. It follows in the light of the foregoing that a few comparisons are inescapable, however obvious they may be. Our records—which include 4th Brigade records—are neither as complete or as well documented as they might have been. From our division diary—the attested, official diary out of General Headquarters files, you can inform yourself each day, unfailingly, of two conditions: the state of the weather and the number of men drawing rations (casualty returns incomplete and therefore not deducted). The American Service has never, it would seem, been particularly concerned about records, and no amount of studious work after the event can ever completely reconstruct that event. There do exist records of our activities; but they are nowhere complete, and to compile them entails time and labor. We have our reports, but a documented report shines like a good deed in a naughty world. When the German moved a regiment, he refers you to the order on which the regiment moved, and also the report of the Commanding Officer concerned—what he did when he received the order, and how he did it. You can not get away from such things. In the court of military research, the running story of events, made on the spot and at the time, and from orders, reports, messages and maps of the date, is the best evidence. Like everything human, it must be checked and cross-checked; but it is the stuff that settles arguments as to who took what, and when.

We could learn things from the *Reichsarkiv*. We have done things worth recording.

## A RUSSIAN BACKGROUND

### PART I

BY COLONEL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U.S.M.C.

THE greatest movement in the world to-day may be characterized as the struggle of the people against Privilege." *My Story*, by Tom L. Johnson.

The famous Mayor of Cleveland died on April 10, 1911, and therefore never learned of the war or the collapse of Russia. I read his book when I was so saturated with Russian literature that I needed a mental change. In page after page I noted how theories which he combated in Cleveland were suggestive of age-long pre-war conditions in Imperial Russia, only what Tom Johnson called "Privilege" was what I there call "hereditary rights." The history of human development runs true to itself all over the world, the chief differences seeming to lie in the degree of education possessed by the people and, hence, in the methods they pursue, whether by vote or bayonet.

The purpose of this paper is to show that nothing new has taken place in Russia; that the causes which led up to and culminated in the revolution, and have guided subsequent events in that country, are the same causes that have produced similar results many times in the past. As causes and events have run true to form for a thousand years, it is safe to anticipate they will continue to do so; therefore, when there is a background from which to view the present we may logically expect the future to develop according to invariable precedent. Professor Ross dedicates his book (*The Russian Soviet Republic*) "To My Fellow Americans who have become weary of being fed lies and propaganda about Russia." My object is not to consider either lies or propaganda, or to try to refute anything, but to trace, almost entirely from the bibliography that is attached a sequence of events in Slav life that will indicate how the present, and the last ten years, have but repeated the history of the Slav race. I will begin at the very beginning, and outline the theme up to the World War, and there I propose to stop. The reader will then be in a position to form intelligent opinions and conclusions that are not based on propaganda of any sort. It will be necessary for me to resort to verbatim quotations rather frequently, because did I express similar thoughts as my own they would be considered exaggerations. Histories repeat each other, so anything that appears here can be corroborated in other works that do not appear in the bibliography.

#### PRIMEVAL AND PATRIARCHAL

The first inhabitants of European Russia of whom there is trace lived in the south, near the Black Sea. They were Greeks and Scythians, and were replaced by Samaitans, Alans, and Roxalans, about the time of Christ. These were succeeded by Goths in the second and third centuries A.D., who

were, in their turn, overthrown by the Huns in 375 A.D. Slavs and Finns appeared about then and are mentioned as being absorbed by the Goths and oppressed by the Huns. Other races passed over the land in the following order: Avars, Ugres, Khazars, Pecheniogs, Polovsty, and Tartars. Probably the earlier home of the Slavs was on the northern slopes of the Carpathian mountains, but chronicles of the ninth century place them as near the headwaters of certain rivers, the Volga, Oka, Dnieper, and Dvina, and around Lake Ilman, in a country that lies generally south and west of what is now Moscow. There then appeared certain adventurers from Scandinavia, known as Varangians, who were organized into companies called *druzhinas*, and were self-reliant men who were ready to engage in trade, war, or other profitable venture. These men were destined to furnish many Slav rulers, and their *druzhinas* to strongly influence the later day autocratic development of the country.

There is no mention of arts, crafts, or sciences, or of any degree of education whatever. The historian says the Slavs built no large or substantial houses, but lived behind stockades and were always ready to run into the forests for refuge from wandering and warlike tribes. The natural habits of the Slavs were agricultural and pastoral, which point should be borne in mind, because it exercised the most powerful influence in the later political and social development of the Russian nation. The earliest forms of society were those of the *clan*, and were founded on blood relationship, race, language, and common interest. Every tribe was divided into *clans*, and every *clan* was ruled by an elder, or chief. The *clan* was the basis of unity and control; it lived together and owned all its property in common, which condition was in fact an early state of communism. The tribe was ruled by a meeting of the *clan* elders who formed a "common council," and this was but a forerunner of that rule by committee which was later called the *soviet*. As the population multiplied and scattered this form of social control dissolved, and the *clan* rule by an elder became a family rule exercised by the head of every family. This was not communistic but patriarchal, and was simply an early state of racial development. The old ties of blood no longer bound families, or groups, but new ties of mutual needs became binding, so that neighbors instead of families united for common action. The "common council" became a meeting of heads of families regardless of whether there were blood ties or not. These gradually re-formed themselves into the old commune, which was a larger unity of common interest. As people became more numerous, and able to engage in commerce, and to defend themselves, various social and economic forces began to operate. The creation, or development of centres of population (cities) necessitated government instead of leadership by *clan* elders, or common councils, or heads of families. Under these conditions the *druzhinas*, with their organized ability either to trade or fight, became more important because those who controlled the *druzhinas* controlled the government. Here lies the germ for all future governing oligarchies, *all of them*. It was an easy step to combine the elder, or ruler, of a city with the commander of a *druzhina*, change his title to



Prince, Grand Prince, King, and as centuries passed create a Tzar, Dictator, or any other kind of autocrat. The political beginning of what was later the Russian nation was founded when towns were surrounded by provinces which were united under a common authority. There is no date given as to when this occurred, but it was roughly about the year 1050 A.D., and precedes the formation of the State of Kiev.

This scant summary seems to be enough of what I have outlined under the headings of *primæval*, *patriarchal*, and *communal*. It touches upon all of them, to show an early development, so that later events can logically follow.

#### THE CHURCH AND AUTOCRACY

In 957 A.D., one Olga, Princess of whatever social state the Slavs then had, was converted to Christianity. This event was made more of in Russia than in Constantinople. Her memory, under the name of *Helen*, was perpetuated in high esteem, and she was later canonized. This was the first union of the Church with the ruler, which is an important point as the two became inseparable in later history. Olga's son, Sviatoslav, was a typical Varangian, a Viking of the land. He assembled a mighty *druzhina* with which he fought and plundered far and wide. He refused Christianity, saying: "How can I change my faith? The *druzhina* would laugh at me" (1). Sviatoslav was followed by his son Vladimir, who was a swashbuckler of the first order. One of his interminable wars was against the Greeks, as a result of which he adopted Christianity. There are several conflicting legends as to how this occurred, but the result was the conversion of the entire country, which renounced heathenism and the worship of idols, ancestors, and the forces of nature; thus the man who ruled the land because he controlled the *druzhina* became the head of the Orthodox Church. Note the union of oligarchy, hierarchy, and budding autocracy—the ruler, the military, or noble class, and the church. There followed an entire change in social affairs. Schools are mentioned for the first time; as they were conducted by the clergy all education was placed under the church. The people were governed by the Metropolitan and the Bishops, who administered the "Book of Rules" according to the customs of Greece. This book contained the rules of the Apostolic Church and the civil laws of the Orthodox Byzantine Emperors. The church acquired land and slaves, all of which were ruled according to Byzantine custom. During the pagan period, and in many ways, under different names, all through Russian history, there were hordes of slaves who were harshly treated and looked upon as mere work animals.

Although the church was responsible for many refining influences, it was also responsible for the consolidation of autocracy. For example: "The church held the princes responsible for law and order and impressed them with the idea that they were 'ordained by God to punish evil doers and show mercy to the good'" (1). This union of church and prince brought some order into a chaotic land, and it also planted the seed of a philosophy of the "Divine right of Kings," which philosophy was practically unchallenged in many countries until the year 1914. As the church furnished all the instruc-

tion and the ruler, or prince, furnished all the physical power, it was a logical consequence that the two should be mutually dependent on each other; and too, at times they should have conflicting interests which came to open hostility. For example, all offenses against religion and morals were punishable by the church only, and this field alone is so huge as to render it impossible here to draw a line between the moral and the civil codes; but it is obvious that there was an enormous conflict of interest and power. Although there were sometimes many rulers, or princes, of tribes, clans, and provinces, there was but one church; from this it is seen that unity on the one side was opposed to conflict on the other, and it remained only for some powerful prince to place himself at the head of the church and a fighting *drushina* in order to become monarch of everything. This was done and undone repeatedly, with the result that the Slav race, and later Russia itself, were continually torn by religious and political wars of a purely domestic nature; this state of affairs, together with its causes, continues throughout Russian history. On the whole the influence of the church was kindly, and tended to elevate the people, but as rulers became more and more despotic they acted and reacted to this increased power in different ways. One would ameliorate the wretched condition of the masses of serfs and thereby accustom them to a better condition of life; another would be reactionary, revoke all beneficial laws, and render the lives of the people worse by comparison than ever before. This was a contributing cause to the social unrest and turmoil that is justly attributed to Russia to the present day.

The power of the church continued to grow until it became welded with politics and autocracy. In the twelfth century the Archbishop of Novgorod was practically the autocrat; he was the head of the Council of Notables (thereby allying the church definitely with aristocracy); all foreign dealings passed through him and his seal was on all treaties. He possessed vast landed territories and a considerable number of troops.

The city of Riga was founded in 1200 by Albert, Bishop of Livonia, who had been furnished an army of crusaders by the Pope. This injected a new religious element into Russian national life which was destined to affect seriously all the Slav peoples in the western part of the country, and was not without bearing on later wars with Poland and adjacent countries. Following this event Moscow became the religious and political head of the Orthodox Russians. "The clergy were as loyal to the Princes of Moscow as the nobility," and again—"The Russian clergy followed in the footsteps of St. Alexius and always upheld the Princes of Moscow in their endeavors to establish in Russia a firm authority and stable order" (1). How autocratic the country became under these conditions can be seen by the following quotations: "The view that the Prince was the proprietor of Russia and the inhabitants mere possessors spread downwards and, in disposing of an estate the seller used to say—'I have sold the land of the sovereign and of my possession'" (1). Foreigners reported that the power of the Princes was greater than that of any other rulers of the time, and that the people likened their sovereign to God, saying: "We do not know that, only God

and the Sovereign know it" (1). The unity thus seems perfect between church, despot, and physical power, over the mass of humanity composing the people of the country. As long as the church and autocrat remained in harmony they were invincible; together they owned the country, while nobles enjoyed rights under one or the other. It was a perfect class system, to the exclusion of all rights of others. In 1619, one Nikitich Romanov was consecrated Patriarch, and at the same time given the title of *Grand Sovereign*, which made him coequal with the ruler. There were actually two equal rulers, although the Patriarch, being the stronger character, dominated the situation.

So great became the power and wealth of the church that in 1648, the ruler, or Tzar (Alexie), as he was then called, summoned a council of nobles known as the Boyar's *Duma* to consider this situation and other pressing matters. For obvious reasons injustice and oppression prevailed, and there were riots in many places. There were also meetings of the taxpayers of 130 cities, and of the clergy. As a result of these the clergy was deprived of certain old rights and forbidden to acquire more land, and the nobility, many of whom were in the clergy, were placed under restrictions. These two privileged classes therefore announced that the changes had been brought about "for fear of mutiny among the common people, and not because of real justice" (1), although "the great mass of common people lost out," and the "peasants were tied down to the soil of their oppressive landlords, and were classed as criminals if they left. And thus the new laws, passed for the benefit of the middle classes, only served to embitter the upper and lower classes" (1). There was a definite split between the two coequal Sovereigns which resulted in the Patriarch being deposed and sent into exile where he died. Later, under Peter the Great, when the Tzar had become more powerful than both nobles and clergy, he abolished the Patriarchate altogether and brought the church completely under the state, which is to say, under the autocrat. The church never regained its old time ascendancy, although it continued to be a power to be reckoned with and, in many instances unwittingly, a source of internal unrest. The underlying factor was, of course, a dense ignorance on the part of practically everybody; such education as there was, was mostly academic and ecclesiastic, and under the church itself, which condition was not conducive to true enlightenment. Under Tzar Alexander the First (1812) there was created a "Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction." One Prince Golitsyn, who was a kindly and well-disposed *mystic*, was placed at the head of this office with instructions to "correct the faults of the universities and other educational institutions, to stamp out 'false reasoning' within their walls, and to combat the liberal spirit of literature through the censorship" (1). Some of the subordinates of the Ministry "launched a relentless persecution against everything which to them seemed like 'atheism' and free thinking" (1). "Obstructions were put in the way of the newly founded universities so that they would not spread the spirit of opposition and imbue their students with 'the subtle poison of disbelief and hatred for the legitimate authorities,' as

the German universities were supposed to do. The severity of the censorship was increased to an unusual degree" (1). "The pious purpose of the Ministry was not achieved, since its methods in most cases were those of high-handed and ignorant arbitrariness combined with violence. Instead of developing genuine piety the Ministry fostered hypocrisy, deceit, and bigotry" (1).

Having brought the question of the Orthodox Church well into the last century, I now propose to drop it as a separate subject. The last quotations can serve as the final background for the church up to the time of the revolution. I am merely trying to follow a definite theme through centuries, until it culminates in the events of the year 1917, and to show its steady continuity, to the end that these events may be better understood. I will now return to the tenth and eleventh centuries in an effort to trace more distinctly the growth of autocracy, in addition to its intimate relationship with the church. It is hard to separate these two, and then bring them together again, in the way in which they are actually interwoven.

The rise of Novgorod occurred between that of Kiev and Moscow. It was a self-governing community to this extent—every head of a household had a right to vote. At stated times all these assembled when questions were to be decided, and the vote was taken by people shouting. If there was little or no opposition the vote was carried, but if two shouts were about equally strong everybody adjourned to a certain place and fought it out. In this way the people of Novgorod selected an outsider for a Prince, and it was agreed that neither he nor his *druzhina* would acquire land or slaves in Novgorod itself. He had to live outside the city, was not supposed to have personal interests, and was supposed to be detached and impartial. The people were divided into two general classes, the "better" and the "lesser." This was naturally followed by the development of an aristocracy and, what might be called, "the rest." So wide became the gulf, and so bitter the fighting between these two classes, that Novgorod fell an easy victim to Moscow; this was in 1478, which is far enough in the past to show that bitter class struggles are nothing new in Russia. The people of Moscow seem to have been rather enterprising, and the first mention of a road occurs there in 1097. Their Princes made an effort to communicate intelligently with the rest of the country, so their prestige and power grew, being marred chiefly by the curious and unreasonable system of succession to power. The ruler could leave, or will, his country to almost anybody he wanted to, although he was supposed to keep within his own family. As a result there were countless little wars and fights after the death of practically every ruler; contenders for power appeared from all directions, and noble or royal persons spent much of their time in being exiled, banished, or executed. Final unification of northern Russia was accomplished in 1485 under Ivan the Third, just seven years before Columbus discovered America, and after centuries of fighting and conquest involving a heterogeneous procession of races that would almost defy classification. The unification of Northern Russia involved an added dignity to the ruler, who now needed a court and its cere-



monial, and all the trappings that accompany enlarged power; from this condition sprang the later title of *Tzar of all the Russias*. It is difficult to see how the power of the sovereign could be any more absolute than that already exercised by minor rulers of smaller states, but it is easy to see that it required a greater expression, or outlet, and that it exercised a greater influence over more persons. As the exercise of such power became more and more unreasonable, it follows that rebellion became more and more frequent, and serious.

As territory expanded, authority had to be delegated, so there developed governors and officials of every description, and a central bureaucratic government that was under the autocratic Tzar to whatever extent he desired to exercise personal control. This gave rise to an extended class of hereditary nobles, who sometimes vied with the sovereign himself in much the same manner as the church had done. For a long time there was a triangular fight between the ruler, the church, and the nobles until, as has been shown, the ruler became supreme. In 1785, a noble was exempt from paying taxes, and his entire family and descendants shared his title and rights until the burden was limited only by what the rest of the people could, or would, stand. A nobleman owned his land and all peasants who lived upon it; he was a sort of autocratic ruler of an estate, under an autocratic ruler of a province, who was under an autocratic ruler of the nation. In such a state of society it is easy to see that the rest of humanity had *no chance at all*; they therefore lost no opportunity to express their sentiments on every occasion, even to 1917.

It is possible to do no more than touch upon things here and there, to bring out a continuation of conditions. The Tzar Paul (1796-1801) feared the effects of the French revolution, and was a strong reactionary. He felt that his authority was being undermined, and "drilled and paraded his soldiers to the point of exhaustion, he punished them until they bled, but did not make efficient fighting forces out of them" (1). Alexander the First (1801-1825) was called "The Blessed"; although he was one of the best and most altruistic of Russian sovereigns, there was as much trouble during his reign as during that of any other monarch; this will appear under another heading. Nicholas the First (1825-1855) was a first rate citizen but an indifferent emperor. He fell heir to the terrible conditions left by Alexander, and instituted reforms as a result of which: "The nobility shunned the bureaucracy of the new government. Hundreds of noble families had lost some of their members in the Decembrist uprising and they feared persecution for being merely related to the leaders of the movement. Not since the days of Peter the Great and Empress Anna had there been such a shake-up in society. The flower of the aristocratic youth perished in exile, and this loss affected not only the frame of mind but also the power of the nobility. The whole class was crushed and it withdrew from public life. Between the government and society there occurred thus something in the nature of a complete break and estrangement. The removal of the nobility made it easier for Nicholas (the First) to inaugurate his bureaucratic

régime, but at the same time it raised a silent and determined opposition to his measures of reform regardless of their merits" (1). Now, here is the important fact in the foregoing; between the years 1825 and 1855 the *entire educated class* was either exiled or estranged, after which *another* such class had to be *created*, and *habituated to its life and environment*. During the intervening period before 1914 other wars were fought, revolutions suppressed, and national emergencies surmounted. With such a background it is seen that Russia did not have a solid foundation upon which to rest, and the wonder is *not* that there was a collapse, but that it was *so long postponed*. With a thousand years of this sort of thing behind it, *what* did the nation stand on as long as it did stand?

Alexander the Second reigned from 1855 to 1881. He was the emancipator of the serfs (1861), and in many ways the greatest of the Tzars. The epochal events of his time will be handled under another heading. He remarked to an assembly in Moscow that it were "better to abolish serfdom from above than to wait till it abolishes itself from below" (1). But in spite of his understanding, foresight, and efforts, this is exactly what happened—in everything except the academic name of things. Alexander's very generosity and enlightenment were the cause of as much unrest as the restrictions of his predecessors. He opened the doors before his people, but these had been so long confined they did not know what to do after obtaining a reasonable amount of liberty; it was a strange thing to them. They wanted everything, not knowing enough to realize they were not ready to receive more. They were politically blinded by the light. "They could see no good in the past, they scoffed at the civilization of the present, and dreamed of a new society where all would be perfectly equal and each individual have absolute freedom. In this way arose extreme *radical* currents in political and social questions, and a literature of negation sprang up" (1). Efforts to elevate the educational standards are described in this way: "Unfortunately the study of the classics was superficial and did not go beyond declensions and conjugations. In the absence of a sufficient number of instructors in Latin and Greek, it was necessary to bring in qualified teachers from abroad (mostly Czechs) who knew neither the Russian language nor Russian ways, and their teaching was consequently ineffective" (1). The general excitement caused by freeing the serfs, and by turning on the light of education (even such as it was) caused more revolutionary activity in Russia than any other series of events ever had. The reaction to all this was, of course, a general reversal of the autocratic power. "Great political trials took place, and they brought to light the vast extent of this revolutionary propaganda. Neither banishment nor other severe measures proved effective in putting down the movement. On the contrary, it became more and more extreme and assumed terroristic form. At the close of the seventies attempts were made upon the life of government officials and of the Emperor himself. Russia entered upon a period of grave internal troubles" (1). Alexander the Second was killed by a bomb on March 1, 1881.

All the foregoing was caused by those who were being educated to take the places of those circles of society who had been exiled or estranged by Nicholas the First. Other troubles were going on at the same time, but there is no place for them under this heading. It is almost impossible to conceive of the unstable and fluctuating nature of Russian society. We will now pass rapidly to the end of this phase of our research.

Alexander the Third succeeded his father (1881-1894). Of course he was strongly reactionary and immediately suppressed every revolutionary activity. His legislation "affected every phase of political and social life, and aimed to give the government more influence in the administration of justice and to enhance the authority of the monarch" (1). This simply means that he gave orders to *tighten up everywhere*.

Nicholas the Second, last of the Tzars, followed his father (1894-1917). "Within a few months after his ascension of the throne, the young Emperor made it quite plain that he intended to follow in the footsteps of his father, and to 'preserve the principle of autocracy firmly and immutably'" (1). The Japanese war not only lowered the prestige of the nation, but weakened the power of the Tzar. The results of war, famine, and exploitation of masses by classes, caused widespread and violent discontent. "Thoughtful people realized that charity and doles would not solve the problem, that a change was indispensable in the general system of administration, and that the inefficient and corrupt bureaucracy must be done away with" (1). The negative policies of the Tzar gave rise to strong revolutionary opposition and demonstrations; these were silenced by harsh reprisals against the agitators, usually *university students* and factory workers. Under these conditions, and with a similar background lasting for a thousand years, Russia entered the World War in 1914. But there was still another revolution. "The apparent occasion for the revolution was furnished by the disorganization of railway shipments of food and fuel for the capitals. Beginning with the 24th of February, 1917, demonstrations were held in the streets of St. Petersburg. In the course of the next few days the authorities attempted to disperse the crowds with the aid of the military, but on the 27th the soldiers themselves joined the civilians, and on the 28th the monarchy was overthrown" (1). This ends at my predetermined place and time; it carries the theme a little beyond it in fact, but it clarifies the situation and illuminates the background. There was nothing new; every event and its cause was as old as Russian history itself.

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<sup>1</sup>"History of Russia," by S. F. Platanov.

## THE QUANTICO BUILDING PROGRAM

SINCE the establishment of Quantico as a permanent station of the Marine Corps, efforts have been made to secure appropriations to build permanent buildings to replace the temporary structures hastily erected during the World War when Quantico was developed as a war-time training camp for the battalions and regiments organized for service in France.

These buildings were nearly all of the temporary nature adopted as a war-time measure for temporary camps at which the troops for service in France were assembled and given their preliminary training. At the time these buildings were built it was not expected that they would be required for use for a longer period than two years, yet nearly ten years after the close of the war we find them still in use at Quantico, this long use of the temporary structures having been made possible by almost continuous repairs made by the Marines who have occupied them.

The Sixty-ninth Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works at Quantico, Va. This act which was approved on February 15, 1927, reads as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to proceed with the construction of certain public works at Quantico, Virginia—toward the replacement of the temporary buildings erected during the World War—one regimental group of barracks, \$850,000; three storehouses, \$225,000; commissary, bakery, cold storage, and ice plant, \$150,000; disciplinary barracks, \$30,000; motor transport storehouse and repair shop, \$100,000; power house and equipment in part, \$380,000; apartment houses for officers, not to exceed \$370,000; improvement of grounds and distributing systems in part, \$100,000; total, \$2,205,000, to be accounted for as one fund, and said sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated.*

The work having been thus authorized, an amount of \$1,650,000 was made part of the Urgency Deficiency Bill to begin the actual work of construction. This bill failed to come up for passage in the closing hours of the session and the same amount was carried in the First Deficiency Act which passed the present session of Congress early in the session and was signed by the President on December 22, 1927.

The plans for the buildings to be erected under this provision of law are practically complete and the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department expects to open the bids for the first contract on March 14, 1928, and for the second contract on May 16, 1928. The first contract will embrace the regimental group of three barrack buildings and the second contract will cover the other buildings authorized and appropriated for.

The project for the new construction will be in three principal groups, barracks, officers' quarters and industrial buildings. The first group will contain three barracks buildings, each to contain about 1,100,000 cubic feet and to house five hundred men, and will form one regimental group. The



second group will contain six or seven apartment houses, each to contain 139,000 cubic feet, to be three stories in height and to have two apartments on each floor, the number of apartment houses to be actually constructed to depend upon the figures submitted by the bidders. The third group, the industrial buildings, will comprise one storehouse, 160 by 100 by 30 feet, with a capacity of 480,000 cubic feet; one commissary storehouse and cold storage plant, 150 by 100 by 30 feet, to contain 450,000 cubic feet; one garage 60 by 150 by 25 feet; one power house with plant sufficient for present authorized construction; one disciplinary barracks (Post Prison), 50 by 120 by 12 feet, with a capacity of 72,000 cubic feet; necessary distribution system for water and heat; and 110,000 square yards of pavement.

The plans which have been drawn for the full development of Quantico as the base for the East Coast Expeditionary Force of the Marine Corps arrange the proposed barracks buildings in the area north of Barnett Avenue, between the site of the present Administration Building and the stadium. The full plans show sites for sixteen barracks buildings each of the dimensions as given above for the three now to be constructed, distributed symmetrically in the area mentioned with a central space left open from Barnett Avenue to an Administration Building to be built on the hill overlooking the barracks buildings.

The space between Barnett Avenue and the right of way of the R. F. and P. R. R. will be graded and made available as a parade and drill ground. This will give a view of the barracks across the open parade from the railroad and will enable passengers on the many trains which use the line to see the main structures of the post.

The buildings will all be constructed of reinforced concrete with red brick facing. The barrack buildings will be three stories in height and will each house comfortably 500 men, thus making them well suited to battalion units. Each barrack building will contain its own mess halls and kitchens. These battalion barracks are arranged in the plans with a view to keeping the battalions of regimental units together and also to afford the best facilities practicable for light and air.

The industrial group of buildings will be located near the railroad line in the area west of the new parade, giving easy access to them by means of railroad spur tracks and grouping them conveniently for the service of the post.

The adoption of the plan to build small apartment houses for use as officers' quarters instead of building separate houses was determined upon after careful consideration of questions of cost, convenience to the occupants, overhead upkeep and the general service to the occupants. After investigation it was found that more officers could be comfortably accommodated for a given expenditure of money by this plan than by building separate houses. The arrangement adopted contemplates small apartment houses of three stories with two apartments on each floor, thus affording adequate quarters for assignment to six company officers in each apartment house. The present plan looks to the building of either six or seven such apartment

houses, depending upon the unit cost as determined by the bids submitted. These buildings will be similar in general appearance to the barrack buildings, constructed of reinforced concrete and faced with red brick and the apartments will be designed in accordance with the latest ideas for such dwellings. The apartment houses to be built under the present appropriation are to be located on either side of the roadway in the vicinity of the new Officers' Club now under construction.

The new apartment houses will be located so that most of the temporary officers' quarters now standing in the vicinity will not be disturbed.

The plans for the complete development of Quantico will include additional apartment houses for use as officers' quarters and also a number of separate houses for field officers' quarters. Owing to the fact that there are no suitable dwelling houses for rent in the vicinity of Quantico, it is very desirable that sufficient officers' quarters be ultimately provided to meet the requirement for officers stationed with the troops at the station and also for officers attending the Marine Officers' Schools located at this post.

The buildings for the use of the Marine Officers' schools will be located, according to the present plans, east of the barracks area and north of Barnett Avenue, near the present Administration Building. No appropriation has yet been requested for the erection of these school buildings as the most urgent needs at the station are for suitable barracks and quarters to replace the present temporary structures which are maintained in condition for occupancy only by constant repair and upkeep work.

The present hospital buildings, while of better original construction than the small barracks buildings, are only temporary wooden buildings and should be replaced by permanent buildings of sanitary and fireproof construction. Tentative plans locate the new hospital buildings on the hill east of the road leading from the village of Triangle to the town of Quantico, but some location not so far removed from the site of the new barracks buildings may be chosen later when funds for the erection of the new hospital buildings become available.

The site selected for the location of the industrial group of buildings, along the R. F. and P. R. R. tracks south of the Stadium, will afford ample space for the full development of the group, including storehouses, for the military supplies of the East Coast Expeditionary Force, a building for commissary stores, cold storage plant and bakery, storage and repair garages, and a power house. All of these buildings will be of reinforced concrete fireproof construction, the exterior to be faced with red brick to conform in general appearance to the barracks and to the officers' quarters and apartment houses.

The present power house furnishes electric current for lighting all of the buildings of the present post and for street lighting, but contracts are now being made with the Virginia Electric and Power Company to furnish electric current for the post, and the new power house will be designed to furnish heat for the new buildings to be erected and also for such of the buildings now in use as can be profitably connected with the distribution system. The

appropriation now available will be sufficient to erect the building for this power house or central heating plant and to equip it with sufficient power to heat the buildings included in the present appropriation and the permanent buildings already erected at the post.

The plans for future development as now tentatively drawn call for a large building to be erected at the eastern end of the parade ground between the barracks area and the railroad right of way, which will contain an auditorium large enough to accommodate the entire command, Post Exchange store, library and recreation rooms. This building will be one of the last erected in accordance with the general development plan as primary attention will be given to barracks, storehouses and officers' quarters.

The tentative plans for the complete project at Quantico also include a large armory or drill hall to be erected at the western end of the parade, but this building will be one of the last of the whole project to be erected.

In the industrial group of buildings, the plans include stables for the horses and mules in use at the post, the present stables being very poor temporary structures.

A large storage for coal will also be provided in the industrial area adjacent to the projected power house.

Considerable filling will be required to grade the area between Barnett Avenue and the railroad lines and adapt it to use as a parade, the earth for this purpose being derived from the grading and excavations for the new barracks buildings. The plans include improvement of the area selected for the barracks groups by planting trees along the streets and roadways and around the proposed parade.

Ultimately the whole area bounded by the railroad lines, the town of Quantico and the Potomac River will be cleared of all buildings and graded to fit it for use as a drill ground and parade ground for large formations. At one time efforts were made to obtain an appropriation from Congress for the purchase of the private property in the town of Quantico. This small town is now completely surrounded by the lands belonging to the Government, and if it could be acquired by the Government the whole area now included in the present parade ground, the town of Quantico and what is known as the "Ship Yard" area could be graded to afford ample space for drills and for a landing field for aircraft. There is at present no intention of including in the estimates any money for the acquisition of the town of Quantico as the present intention is to build barracks and quarters and other necessary structures to replace the temporary wartime buildings which have already reached the limit of their usefulness.

The estimates submitted to Congress for this and succeeding sessions of the Congress will include amounts to continue the construction work at Quantico with a view to building the required barracks, quarters, storehouses and other structures at the earliest date practicable.

The present plans call for the building of eight barracks buildings identical in design with the three to be built this year, sufficient quarters for all of the officers normally stationed at the post, and the necessary industrial

buildings and administration buildings, and buildings for the hospitalization of the normal complement of the post. This would house all of the normal complement of the post with the exception of the Aviation units which are now accommodated in temporary barracks and service buildings at Reid Field, the aviation field located southwest of the main post across Chapawampsick Creek.

The future development of this aviation field is in the hands of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics and will be undertaken in connection with the general development of Naval Aviation. One of the plans suggested for the improvement of the field contemplates the acquisition of the island at the mouth of Chapawampsick Creek, which is now privately owned, and the filling in of the swampy area between the island and the present field, which would add greatly to the area available for the use of land planes.

With the erection of the buildings for which the money is now available, a definite start will be made toward the permanent post at Quantico and the officers and men who have labored during the last ten years to keep the temporary war buildings in condition for use will doubtless be greatly encouraged. The plans call for buildings which will be fireproof, sanitary, convenient and comfortable, and which will be at the same time of excellent appearance and architectural style. In line with the established economical policy of the Government every effort has been made to secure best possible results from the money appropriated and no part of the appropriation will be expended in unnecessary decorations or adornments to buildings.



## CORRESPONDENCE

**C**APTAIN R. WINANS, U.S.M.C., has submitted certain recommendations to the Major General Commandant relative to some of the subjects covered in the article entitled "In the Wake of the Expeditions," published in our September issue. His letter follows:

"The following suggestions are respectfully offered, bearing on the detachment or transfer of officers and enlisted men.

"I read with a great deal of interest, Captain O. P. Smith's article in the MARINE CORPS GAZETTE, in which he cited the shortage of officers and the difficulties encountered in obtaining available officers for foreign service. I believe this shortage is in part caused by too great attention to tables of organizations. These tables conform as I understand it, to those of the United States Army.

"I believe that our regiments in the field are vastly overstaffed. For example, during my recent service with the Fifth Regiment, while Commanding the Twentieth Company at Matagalpa, we functioned with the usual Executive Officer, the Battalion 1, 2, 3, 4, and a Communication Officer. The Officers on the Battalion details were capable, but two of them could easily have done the work of the five. As staff officers, they were generally exempt from duty as officer of the day, and for a considerable period they could readily perform their duties in an hour or two daily. The same thing carried on in the other battalions, and in the regiment. We certainly did not need both an Executive Officer and an Adjutant, or if we retained both of them, Battalions 2 and 3 and Communication Officer, at least in a battalion, were unnecessary. I suppose that the purpose of having these staffs at their full complement is to give training to officers, but if that is the object, it can be readily done by rotating the officers through the staff positions, not, however, by assigning Battalions 2-3 and Communication Officers as separate details, but by having one officer assume all three of them. I really believe that our service has outgrown the Adjutant's job. Most of his work should properly be done by the Sergeant Major, leaving the handling of the officer personnel and operations to the Executive Officer.

"Greater use should be made and more authority extended to our senior non-commissioned officers. During the war, of course, we commissioned practically all of our best non-commissioned officers who would accept a commission, and then we found that the men who took their places, being inexperienced, could not carry on with anything near the efficiency of the old men. What happened was that after a few failures on routine matters our senior officers simply gave up hope of getting things done by these new non-commissioned officers, and invariably placed officers in charge of even unimportant details. When the war was over this practice was continued and even expanded until we had officers taking squads of men out to repair roofs, paint barracks, police grounds, and over these officers were quite frequently an

array of police officers, construction officers, and their assistants. I remember during my last tour of duty in Haiti, I inherited the job of construction officer at Cape Haitien. Naturally I looked for something to construct. There was plenty to do, and I soon had the post torn up with various activities. However, I always felt that there was nothing that I was doing that could not have been done equally well by a capable police sergeant. We had at the same time a police officer, a morale officer, and an athletic officer. I persuaded the commanding officer to assign all their duties to me, as they all were interlocking in some manner. My point here is, that we were at that post, which was typical of the Marine Corps at the time, and is yet, too heavily overstaffed. For example, referring back to the battalions, there is no reason why the routine duties of intelligence officer, operations officer, and communication officer, can not be performed by enlisted personnel under the supervision of the executive officer. I have heard this argued countless times at our great open forum, the mess table, and practically all officers seem to be of the same opinion as myself, in this regard.

"I can not see the need for a post police officer. Enlisted men, competently performing his duties, can always be found. At this Recruit Depot we had last year quite a complement of officers engaged solely as company commanders drilling recruits. That seems to me to have been an absolute wastage of officers, except that it was good training for the officers concerned. I, personally, do not want any officers here on such duties. I vastly prefer sergeants in charge of the platoons, who can remain here until they become expert drill instructors, and who drill recruits directly under my supervision. No doubt, a full battalion staff was necessary during the World War, but that was a different situation entirely. There were many casualties but the source of supply was almost unlimited. Moreover, we were in an expanding organization and it was not necessary to pay much attention to authorized complements. It does not take any special training to fit a good officer for staff duties commensurate with his rank. Our schools take care of all special training that he needs. I recommend, therefore, that the staffs of our various organizations be pared to a minimum. In this connection, I believe that all that is necessary for a battalion, is the executive officer, and the quartermaster. It is also my firm opinion that they will operate with much greater efficiency and less lost motion than our present battalion staff.

"We have had a problem of the adjustment of non-commissioned officers to shore and foreign service which has created voluminous correspondence and much heartburning for years. I do not personally believe that any serious problem exists in this connection. For example, we will suppose that several hundred men are ordered to Haiti. The existing procedure is to designate so many non-commissioned officers of various ranks and so many privates for the detail and direct Quantico, and perhaps Parris Island, to furnish them. This procedure has been a prolific source of discontent, both at the posts from which non-commissioned officers were transferred, and at the post at which they arrive. To get out the required number in the various ranks invariably meant that some one had to lose his crack sergeant, clerk,

or a man in some special detail who had time enough to go. This loss, of course, could be evaded by hastily promoting some one to the rank desired and sending him as a substitute. Judging from the date of promotion of many non-commissioned officers whom we received in the tropics during my last tour, this was by no means an uncommon procedure. As a matter of fact, the post commander of the post from which the non-commissioned officers were transferred, had no choice but either to transfer some key man of his organization, or to cause some one to be promoted in order that he might keep the man whom he had perhaps spent months in training to fill a difficult job. I am writing to Headquarters about this matter, because the remedy which I have advocated can be applied nowhere else. My recommendation in this regard is this: in place of arbitrarily ordering so many non-commissioned officers of various ranks from a post, we embody in the transfer orders, a paragraph to the effect that if practicable, he (the post commander) will detail non-commissioned officers of the following rank, or have it stated to the Marine Corps posts in the United States, as a broad policy, that post commanders would not be required unnecessarily to break up their organizations in order to fill transfer orders. As long as a reasonable compliance with the order, following our present broad policy of equalizing the shore and foreign service of our enlisted men, was carried out, it should be sufficient.

"Under this procedure the organizations on foreign service would be given more of a chance to promote their own deserving men and the posts would not be arbitrarily robbed of men whom they could ill spare. In my own case, under existing regulations, I shall probably have to transfer a number of excellent drill instructors and office men, whom it has taken many months to develop, in order to help fill the quota from this Base for the forthcoming detail for China. Since I have been in command at this Depot, and for some time previously as executive officer, I have almost invariably selected new instructors and other personnel for the Depot, from men who had completed their sea or foreign service. There are some men, whom I shall probably never be able to recruit from this source. Good men of this type (office men) are picked off long before I would get a chance to select them. As long as a detail is correctly filled, so far as the total number is concerned and a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers are supplied to handle it properly, I believe that should be sufficient. In my opinion this procedure will strike a proper medium acceptable to all commanding officers and will not in any way increase the number of non-commissioned officers.

"I believe that it would add to the contentment of the enlisted personnel, if a policy which we had immediately after the war was revived. I refer to the transfer of enlisted men from post to post at their own expense. There appears to be no reason why a man should not be granted a short furlough with permission to report in at the expiration thereof, at some other post. It is, after all, of little moment to an organization of this size, if some post happened to be a few men over-strength, and another post a few men

under-strength, for short periods. This policy seemed to work extremely well when it was formerly practiced and if kept within reasonable bounds, I believe it would be a good thing to revive.

R. WINANS,

The Commanding General, Department of the Pacific (General Cole), expressed himself as follows in his endorsement:

"In regard to the opinion expressed in the third paragraph that the battalion staff is over-officered, it is my opinion that while this may be true in certain cases on expeditionary duty, yet, on the whole, it is desirable that there be a complete working staff, not only to carry out the duties assigned them, but also to instruct as large a number of officers in such duties as possible in order that a good-sized reservoir may be built up in case of major operations involving considerable expense to the Corps.

"In regard to the opinion expressed in the last sentence of paragraph 3, to the effect that the adjutant's work should be done properly by the sergeant major, it is my opinion that the work performed by an adjutant is of such importance that it should be assigned to a commissioned officer, and not to a non-commissioned officer, even though of a senior grade. It would seem, however, that in many cases the work of the adjutant and Battalion 1 could be properly be performed by the same officer.

"In regard to paragraph 4, my own experience has led me to believe that work of this type should be handled both by officers and by non-commissioned officers. Officers should lay out the work, should supervise it, and where the number of men employed on the job warrants it, should take direct charge of the work, assisted by non-commissioned officers. Generally the smaller details can be handled by non-commissioned officers, but the work should always be under the general supervision of an officer. This is necessary not only for the proper carrying on of the work, but for the gradual development of the officer and non-commissioned officers themselves. In order that different types of work, and work of different sections may be carried on, and the work of the whole post coördinated, it seems to me that there is the greatest necessity for a post police officer. In regard to the objection expressed by Captain Winans to having officers take charge of the drill of recruits, under present conditions it is believed that probably better results can be obtained through the use of senior non-commissioned officers as platoon commanders, but from my experience in command of the Recruit Depot at Parris Island, both during times of war and times of peace, I am of the opinion that decidedly the best results are secured through having junior officers attached to the Recruit Depot as supervisors of drills, housing, etc., and also capable of taking direct charge of the platoon and drilling it, as well as the non-commissioned officer as platoon commander.

"The questions raised in paragraphs 6 and 7 really come down to the question whether or not deserving men serving in home stations should have the chance of promotion. Under the system apparently proposed by Captain Winans, a satisfactory man once found for a certain position should be retained in that position, and much less than the normal quota of non-



commissioned officers would be sent abroad or to sea. The result of this is that promotions are generally made at sea and abroad, the men remaining at home getting no promotions. It is my own opinion that, in sending replacements abroad, approximately 50 per cent. of the quota of non-commissioned officers should be provided. This procedure would enable promotions to be made amongst organizations on foreign service, and as many of the non-commissioned officers returning from foreign service are about due for discharge, the expiration of enlistment of considerable proportions of them would permit promotions of non-commissioned officers in home stations. It is my opinion, however, that it is inadvisable to build up a permanent commissioned or non-commissioned staff in any organization, that ordinarily a man after two years' service in a special capacity, and who has the time available for foreign service, should be considered as available for transfer.

"In regard to the recommendation in paragraph 8 that men be allowed to transfer at their own expense, I believe that this is quite generally the case, though with the restriction that under ordinary conditions men should be required to serve a reasonable time at a station before such transfer is authorized. There is no question that ordinarily it is of little importance whether a post is a few men over or under strength, but under present conditions in the Department of the Pacific, *i.e.*, operating under a reduced basis, it is decidedly important that the mobilization strength be maintained."

ELI K. COLE.

MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS—CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

70-A-lat.

Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

15 November, 1927.

THE EDITOR,

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE,

Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In the excellent article in the MARINE CORPS GAZETTE for September, entitled "In the Wake of the Expeditions," the author, Captain O. P. Smith, makes the assumption that due to expeditionary duty the number of enrollments in the Correspondence Courses of officers on active duty has decreased.

In justice to those officers of the regular service who are students in the Correspondence Courses, the following statistics are submitted for such use as you may deem appropriate:

Date	Number of regular officers enrolled as students	
Nov. 1, 1926	129	
July 11, 1927	100	This was the date disenrolling for failure to comply with minimum requirements for school year was completed.
Nov. 9, 1927	108	Two months after beginning of School Year.

The above data was taken from the Daily Report of this office. It is not believed that the net loss is to any extent caused by Expeditionary Duty; one regular officer has completed the course for which he was enrolled, a number who enrolled preparatory to being ordered to a resident school have been sent to one of the resident schools and consequently requested disenrollment from the Correspondence Courses, and several were disenrolled for failure to complete thirty-nine (39) hours work in a school year are not and have not been, during the school year, on Expeditionary Duty.

The main reduction has been, that like other Marine Corps activity in the United States, the staff suffered a reduction of one officer while the total number of students has increased over 40 per cent. (217 on November 9, 1926, as compared with 310 on November 9, 1927), while the number of lesson papers received to November 9, 1927 (two months after the beginning of the school year) is 790 as compared with 187 received during the first two months last year.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD H. UTLEY,  
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,  
Director.

## PROFESSIONAL NOTES

PREPARED BY DIVISION OF OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

### THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN

CONSIDERABLE study is now being given at Headquarters, Marine Corps, to the question of adopting the Thompson Submachine Gun as standard small arms equipment for our Expeditionary Forces.

The efficiency of the compensator fitted to the Thompson gun having been satisfactorily demonstrated, the Marine Corps, in providing organizations on mail guard duty with this type of gun, last fall, had all equipped with the compensator. The present distribution of the 250 guns is as follows:

3rd Brigade, China .....	182
5th Regiment, Nicaragua .....	65
Marine Barracks, Quantico .....	3

The Major General Commandant recently approved the purchase of twenty-five additional Thompson guns for the 5th Regiment in Nicaragua; compensators for them being fitted at the factory.

Several improvements have been made on the gun and others have been recommended; among the latter are reduction of the rate of fire to 550-600 rounds per minute (viz., rate of fire effectively slowed to 550-600), about one-half its present rate, resulting in a great saving of ammunition and the substitution of the straight-forearm grip in place of the forward-hand grip. This permits the mounting of a sling swivel and with a light canvas protecting case, the gun can be slung normally and the present heavy, awkward carrying case discontinued. The present clip pockets will be removed from the case and threaded on a shoulder sling belt. The belt will carry normally five twenty-shot clips and two fifty-shot drums in pockets, giving, per man per gun, 200 rounds immediately available. There is sufficient room on the belt for an additional fifty-shot drum, if desired.

With the above arrangement and the reduced fire rate, each individual so armed would, at the ranges used, have fire effect closely approaching that of a machine gun as well as that of the semi-automatic rifle.

By reason of the excellent performance and effective fire of the gun in recent engagements in Nicaragua, some officers, who have had considerable experience with the gun, are of the opinion that the Thompson gun should be standard equipment for certain individuals in each combat unit of our Expeditionary Forces. Others, however, believe that the gun should be carried as organization equipment, to be issued to certain individuals of a particular unit only when occasion arises requiring the employment of such a weapon.

## TARGETING THE BROWNING MACHINE GUN

As a means for getting away from the old, cumbersome, unsatisfactory method of targeting machine guns to determine their mechanical zero, the War Department recently designed and issued to the Army the combination rear sight leaf for Browning machine gun rear sights graduated in yards. Proper adjustment of the rear sight adjusting plate mechanically compensates for any error of the gun and barrel. In the December, 1927, issue of the *Infantry Journal* appears a splendid article by Captain Forrest E. Ambrose, U. S. Infantry, describing the procedure to be followed in targeting the guns equipped with the combination rear sight leaf.

By reason of the fact that the Marine Corps is still using and will continue to use the old rear sight graduated in meters until our present stock of old ammunition is exhausted, the desirability of providing an adjustable zero on the old rear sight has been recognized. Accordingly, the aperture disc, to be

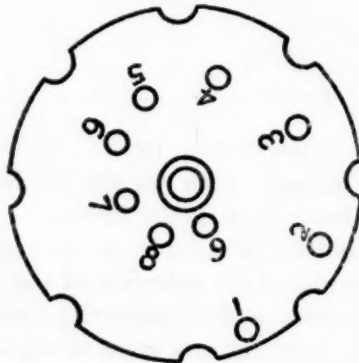


FIG. 1.

attached to our rear sights graduated in meters has been designed and submitted by First Lieutenant Everett H. Clarke, U.S.M.C.

As the result of most comprehensive tests of the aperture disc by a board of machine gun officers at Quantico, the Major General Commandant recently directed that one disc be provided for each active machine gun in the Marine Corps.

The present rear sight (graduated in meters for our present ammunition) is modified to correct for error by use of the type of aperture disc shown above.

The wide-vision peep is done away with and the disc carries nine (9) peeps, as shown above, the centre peep on the radius of the disc being placed to elevate a perfect bore 3.4 mils. Each peep, up or down, is .5 mil from its nearest neighbor.

*To remove old aperture disc from machine gun rear sight:*

Screw rear sight disc screw in as far as it will go, using a small screwdriver. With a fine file remove burr from end of screw, and remove screw with screwdriver, exercising caution that the aperture disc spring does not throw out the aperture disc, causing the spring to become lost. After the new aperture disc has been inserted and tested for rotation, upset end of aperture disc screw.



*To determine mechanical zero on 1000-inch range:*

Set sight at 400. Be sure that one of the notches on the aperture disc is engaged. Using any aperture, aim at a spotter on the 1000-inch target and fire a burst of about ten (10) shots. Place an aiming spotter in the centre of the shot group on the target. Do not change the sight setting from 400, or move the gun, but rotate the aperture disc until the aiming spotter is correctly sighted. Note the number of the aperture. Using the same aperture, fire a burst at another spotter to check. The zero should be determined for each gun and barrel. Be sure to use a sight setting of 400 in determining the zero by this method. Keep the aperture disc set at the aperture which has been determined as the zero.

The new device and the procedure to be followed in determining the mechanical zero of the machine gun, as above described, is a great advance on the road of progress. It obviates the use of the old corrected sight-setting tables, saves time, eliminates the chance of error in reading the tables, and serious trouble if the table is lost or destroyed.

When our present supply of ammunition is exhausted, the latest type of rear sight graduated in yards will be provided for all Browning machine guns in the Marine Corps; this sight contains the rear sight adjusting plate which mechanically compensates for error of the gun and barrel.

## SIGNAL NOTES

The desirability of having medium powered, portable, high-frequency transmitters in the Marine Corps has been evident since the beginning of the Nicaraguan expedition. Arrangements have been made whereby the Bureau of Engineering of the Navy will design and build two 1 K.W. high-frequency transmitters for the Marine Corps to operate at four frequencies between 4000 and 18,100 kilocycles. They will be of rugged construction, and reliability will not be sacrificed for considerations of extreme portability. They will be complete with gasoline engine-driven power units, and it is expected that their principal usefulness will be found in semi-permanent expeditionary situations, such as that of the brigade headquarters at Managua.

The Bureau of Engineering is furnishing a 250-watt, crystal-controlled high-frequency transmitter, type XC, to the Naval Radio Station, Managua, Nicaragua. This installation should furnish reliable twenty-four-hour communication with Balboa.

The Naval Radio Station, Quantico, Virginia, has been authorized to communicate direct with naval vessels, in the discretion of the Commanding General, on 315 kilocycles. This should prove of great convenience when transports or other vessels containing troops or supplies for Quantico are approaching that post. The Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., is modifying the Quantico intermediate frequency transmitter so that a quick shift can be made from the aircraft frequency to 315 KC.

The Major General Commandant has approved the issue of distinctive insignia for enlisted men who are qualified radio operators. This insignia is now being manufactured at the Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, and con-

sists of a flash of lightning, similar to the insignia worn by radiomen of the Navy. It will be worn on the upper sleeve, between the chevron and the elbow, or in a corresponding position in the case of privates.

#### THE SIGNAL SCHOOL

The Signal School for the training of enlisted personnel, particularly radio operators, for all fixed and mobile radio stations operated by the Marine Corps, is maintained and operated by the Signal Battalion, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.

The complement of this school is forty-eight students. Each month ten specially selected men who have completed recruit training are transferred from Parris Island to the Signal School, Quantico, for instruction.

The course of training lasts six months, the students being separated into three classes, "A" Class, "B" Class and "C" Class, corresponding to the various stages of progress of the individuals under instruction. Upon the completion of six months' training all students are transferred to the U. S. Naval Radio Station, Brown Field, Quantico, Virginia, for an additional period of two months to gain practical experience by standing watches with regular operators.

Various important changes have been made in the Signal School within the past year. The code practice room is wired with a centralized control at the chief code instructors' table. Transmission can be given by the chief instructor, or by each individual table instructor. Each student is also provided with a key and may practice sending code without interference with the other students. Arrangements have also been made whereby two tables seating eighteen students may receive weather or press dispatches from commercial and Naval transmitting stations. In the school radio station the following equipment has been installed and is being used daily by the students:

One R. G. Receiver,  
One 1420 C. Receiver,  
One S. C. R. 130 Set,  
One S. C. R. 109 Set.

Any set may be placed in operation to the code room and laboratory for receiving purposes.

A laboratory has been started and is partially completed. Requisition has been made, and approved, for additional laboratory apparatus. At present the laboratory is so wired that experiments in practical electrical and radio-frequency circuits can be carried out readily at any point in the room, although the power supply is localized. By switching arrangements installed, various voltages, high and low, heavy and light duty power may be supplied at different parts of the laboratory.

A school reading room for the use of the students in one of the buildings has been established. Fourteen popular radio and electrical weekly and monthly periodicals are received regularly. These magazines are supplied by The Quartermaster or purchased by voluntary subscriptions by the students. In addition to these periodicals the Quartermaster has also furnished twelve

text-books by different authorities, on elementary radio and electrical circuits. The code room, reading room and one classroom is kept open and heated from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. every day, and one instructor is on duty after school hours for the benefit of the students wishing extra instruction. A code class is conducted every evening, Saturday and Sunday included, between the hours of 6 P.M. and 7 P.M., for all who wish to take advantage of it.

The following is a summary of the subjects taught, and the time allotted to each:

"A" CLASS (ADVANCED)

*Code: Text—*

Navy Training Course Pamphlets, Radiomen Third Class, broken English and foreign language phrases. One period of forty-five minutes a day, five days a week.

Weather report direct *via* radio from NAA. Two periods of forty-five minutes a day, five days a week.

Code table practice receiving and transmitting.

*Procedure: Text—*

Communication Instructions, U. S. Navy.

Commercial Traffic Regulations:

One period of forty-five minutes a day, three days a week.

Meanings, circumstance and examples of use of single and double letter procedure signs and operating signals, methods of naval communication, methods of requests for, and transmissions of, repetitions, acknowledgments, verifications, methods of transmission of messages, "Z" signals, procedure used in government press, weather, pressure and hydrographic reports, government message forms for weather bureau reports, American Legation messages (State Department), commercial message form, cable count, use and meanings of "Q" signals.

*Principles underlying Radio Communication: Text—*

Radio communication pamphlet No. 40, U. S. Army. Navy Training Course pamphlets, Radioman Second Class and First Class. Robinson's Manual of Radio Telegraphy and Telephony: One period of forty-five minutes a day, five days a week, class instruction. Three periods of forty-five minutes a day, two days a week, practical instruction in laboratory. Capacity, inductance, radio-frequency resistance, impedance, simple radio-frequency circuits, series and parallel resonance circuits, frequency meters, damped and undamped wave, oscillatory circuits, coupled circuits, brief instruction in spark transmitting apparatus, wave propagation, antenna systems, radio receiver coils and condensers, three electrode vacuum tube-detectors, audio-frequency amplifiers, radio-frequency amplifiers, transmitting vacuum tubes, fundamental Meisner, Harley and Colpitt's oscillating circuits, methods of excitation, plate output circuits, methods of tuning vacuum tube transmitters, master oscillator power amplifier circuits, Navy R. G. receiver, Navy R. F. receiver, Navy 1420 C. receiver, Army S. C. R. 130 set, S. C. R. 109 set, brief instructions on construction, operation and tuning of crystal controlled transmitters.

*Practical Field Work: Text—*

Radio Communication Pamphlets Nos. 26 and 27, Signal Corps, U. S. Army. U. S. Navy Communication Instructions: Three periods of forty-five minutes a day, three days a week. Transmission and reception of messages made up by instructor in charge of field communication problems. Field stations operated exclusively by student personnel under the supervision of the Officer-in-Charge of the Radio School with most advanced students in charge of the respective field stations.

"B" CLASS (INTERMEDIATE)

*Code: Text—*

Navy Training Course, Pamphlets Radioman Third Class: Four periods of forty-five minutes a day, five days a week.

*Practical Electricity: Text—*

Principles underlying Radio Communications, Radio Communication Pamphlet No. 40, Swope's Lessons in Practical Electricity, Navy Training Courses, pamphlets Radioman, third class and second class. Electromagnetism, electromagnets, galvanometers, ammeters and voltmeters, resistance measurements, Wheatstone bridge, electromagnetic induction, D. C. motors and generators, A. C. current, A. C. circuits, inductance, capacity, reactance, impedance. Two days a week class receives instruction in laboratory. Three days a week class receives instruction in classroom.

*Pyrotechnics and Ground Panels: Text—*

U. S. Army Training Regulations, 162-5: One period of forty-five minutes a day, five days a week. Lamps and projectors, procedure for use, pyrotechnics, care and use of apparatus and pyrotechnic signals, ground panels, air fire-control, panel, and radio sections.

*Naval Procedure: Text—*

Communication Instructions, U. S. Navy: One period of forty-five minutes a day, five days a week. General organization naval communication system, international radio law, U. S. radio laws and regulations, naval radio regulations, naval procedure and calling, answering, transmission, reception of messages, conduct of radio communication, meaning, circumstance, and examples of use of single and double letter procedure signs and operating signals.

"C" CLASS (ELEMENTARY)

*Code: Text—*

Navy Training Course Pamphlets, Radioman Third Class: Four periods of forty-five minutes each a day, five days a week.

*Practical Electricity: Text—*

Swope's Lessons in Practical Electricity: One period of fifty minutes a day, five days a week. Magnetism, voltaic electricity, resistance, and wire measurements, measurement of current, Ohm's Law, electrical work and power, storage batteries, battery connections and practical application of Ohm's Law. Two days this instruction is given in the laboratory. Three days this instruction is given in the classroom.

*Mathematics: Text—*

Navy Training Course Pamphlet, Radioman Second Class: One period of forty-five minutes a day, five days a week. General arithmetic, terms, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, decimals, factors, divisors, multiples, fractions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions, square root, powers of ten, trigonometric functions of right triangles.

*Cipher Device: Text—*

U. S. Army Training Pamphlet No. 2. Cipher Device Type M-94, U. S. Army Training Regulations 160-5: One period of forty-five minutes a day, five days a week. Coding and decoding, using cipher device, double transposition cipher.



## TARGET PRACTICE NOTES

In the September, 1927, number of the MARINE CORPS GAZETTE, the Marine Corps was informed that a three months' tentative schedule in rifle marksmanship training was being inaugurated at the recruit depots of Parris Island and San Diego. This schedule included 22-calibre training in the regular qualification practice and record course. The purpose of using the 22-calibre rifle is to train the recruits in a more economical manner than by the expenditure of a large amount of 30-calibre rifle ammunition. This tentative course has been in operation at Parris Island for only about one month, but the results obtained by First Lieutenant R. T. Presnell, U. S. Marine Corps, the Commanding Officer of the rifle range there, have far exceeded the expectations of Marine Corps Headquarters. San Diego has been unable to initiate the tentative course due to the non-receipt of 22-calibre ammunition, which is being requisitioned from the U. S. Army. In order to give some idea of the increased qualifications that are being attained at Parris Island under this new schedule, the last three platoons firing with 30-calibre ammunition only and the first three platoons using the 22-calibre training have been compared in the following data:

*Thirty Cal. Schedule.*

ER	SS	MM	QUAL	UNQ	FIRED	PCT.
2	7	138	147	51	198	74.2
1%	3.5%	69.7%		25.8%		

*22-Cal. and 30-Cal. (with Shaker Device Instructions) Schedule:*

ER	SS	MM	QUAL	UNQ	FIRED	PCT.
14	33	140	187	10	197	94.9
7.1%	16.7%	71.1%		5.1%		

From the above figures, it will be seen that the hopes of Marine Corps Headquarters, relative to the benefit to be attained by the use of the 22-calibre rifle have been fully realized. Any organization in which approximately 95 per cent. of its personnel are qualified marksmen with the rifle, is a factor in combat which can not be ignored.

Many posts have requested that the necessary 22-calibre arms and ammunition be supplied them in order that they may institute a course of training with this small-bore weapon. It is gratifying to Marine Corps Headquarters to observe the enthusiasm with which this training is being received. However, this equipment cannot be distributed to the entire Marine Corps at present for the reason that it will be necessary first to draw up an approved schedule of rifle marksmanship training for the men who have previously fired the qualification course. At the same time, although excellent results are being attained with the use of the small-bore rifle at the recruit depots, yet, until this three months' test is completed, the final results cannot be definitely determined. When Marine Corps Headquarters finally decides upon a course that will assure successful results then its application to the entire Marine Corps will be undertaken; but until such time, no steps will be taken to provide the remainder of the Marine Corps with small-bore rifles and ammunition.

## STATUS OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN NICARAGUA

In the Republic of Nicaragua there are two distinct Marine Corps forces operating for the purpose of establishing tranquillity in that country. The main force consists of the Second Brigade, U. S. Marines, which is at the present time commanded by Colonel L. M. Gulick, U. S. Marine Corps. The other force, the Constabulary Detachment, consists of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, who have been assigned to the Guardia Nacional of Nicaragua as commissioned officers therein. This Guardia Nacional is practically similar to the Gendarmerie d'Haiti. The Commanding Officer of the Constabulary Detachment, who is at the same time the Chief of the Guardia Nacional, is Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Beadle, U. S. Marine Corps. The Guardia Nacional, as such, operates under the orders of the President of Nicaragua. As members of the U. S. Marine Corps, all Marine officers and enlisted men in Nicaragua are, of course, subject to the orders of the President of the United States, through the Secretary of the Navy. Many situations arise in Nicaragua in the operation of these two forces when a question of administration, supply, and command cannot be determined unless some definite policy in regard thereto has been issued by the Navy Department and the Major General Commandant. In order to fix the status of the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade, U. S. Marine Corps, Nicaragua, and the Commanding Officer of the Nicaraguan Constabulary, as well as their commands, and define their relationship to each other, the following letter of instructions has been recommended by the Major General Commandant to the Secretary of the Navy, for the guidance of the above-mentioned officers:

1. The following principles will govern in the relationship between the Commanding Officer, Second Brigade, U. S. Marines, Nicaragua, and the Commanding Officer, Nicaraguan Constabulary.

a. *Basic Principle.* The Second Brigade, U. S. Marines, Nicaragua, constitutes the force of the United States, responsible to the President of the United States. The Nicaraguan Constabulary constitutes the force of Nicaragua, responsible to the President of Nicaragua. These two forces should operate independently of each other, except in an emergency requiring joint action.

b. *Command.* The command of the Second Brigade or other Marine Corps force in Nicaragua will rest entirely in the Brigade Commander, responsible to the Commander, Special Service Squadron, to the Navy Department and to the Major General Commandant. The command of the Nicaraguan Constabulary will rest in the Commanding Officer thereof, responsible to the President of Nicaragua. In the absence of the Brigade Commander, the senior officer of the brigade will succeed him, and a similar succession will apply to the Nicaraguan Constabulary.

c. *Discipline.* The discipline of the Second Brigade will be administered solely by the Brigade Commander, in accordance with the law and present regulations. The discipline of the Nicaraguan Constabulary will be administered solely by the Commanding Officer thereof insofar as the native personnel is concerned. In the case of members of the U. S. Naval service serving with the Constabulary Detachment, the discipline will be administered by the Commanding Officer thereof within the limits of his legal powers; i.e., in ordering summary courts-martial, deck courts and the awarding of punishments of such officers and enlisted men of the naval service. In cases where

such naval service personnel attached to the Constabulary Detachment require trial by general courts-martial, the individuals will be transferred to the Second Brigade with appropriate report and recommendation in each case. The senior officer of the Second Brigade or of the Constabulary Detachment will act as immediate superior in command on summary courts-martial within their respective commands. The records of proceedings of all courts will be forwarded direct as prescribed by Navy Regulations.

d. *Organization, Supply, Administration and Training.* These activities will be conducted independently by the Commanders of the Second Brigade and the Nicaraguan Constabulary. There should be full coöperation and assistance between these two organizations.

e. *Correspondence.* Correspondence will be conducted direct by each commander through the proper channels without reference to each other. Matters pertaining to combined operations, however, will be conducted through the senior officer present. Each commander will keep the other informed of matters which have a bearing on combined operations.

f. *Police and Other Civil Functions.* The Second Brigade should refrain from all police and other civil duties except where necessary to preserve peace and public order. As rapidly as conditions permit, the brigade should be withdrawn from these duties, being relieved by the Nicaraguan Constabulary. When so relieved, the Marine Corps forces should constitute a reserve force only, available in cases of emergency to which the Nicaraguan Constabulary is not equal.

g. *Senior Officer Present.* The senior officer present will be the officer of the naval service present in the line of command, according to United States commission. His functions as such, in the coördination of the United States forces will be restricted to combined operations; the necessity for which he will be the judge.

h. *Combined Operations.* In case of disorder to which the Nicaraguan Constabulary is unequal, the senior officer present will direct both the Second Brigade and Nicaraguan Constabulary to take the necessary measures for the reestablishment of tranquillity. Such combined operations should continue only so long as the military necessity exists. The supervision of elections is considered as a combined operation.

i. *Military Operations.* Combined operations will be under the direction of the Commanding Officer, Second Brigade, subject to the command of the senior officer present. When forces of the Second Brigade and of the Nicaraguan Constabulary are acting together, the senior officer in line of command, according to their United States commission, whether of brigade or of constabulary, will command the combined force.

#### AVIATION

One of the three TA-1's (tri-motored Fokkers) assigned to the Marine Corps was delivered from the Fokker factory to Major Brainard at Anastasia. This plane, after a series of performance tests, was flown by Major Brainard from Washington to Managua, Nicaragua. No mechanical trouble whatever was encountered, and the plane bids fair to be of tremendous value to the Marine forces now occupying Nicaragua. The other two planes of similar type will be delivered at an early date. One will remain in Quantico and the other be sent to San Diego. These are the first large planes that the Marine Corps has had and should prove to be of great practical as well as military service to the organizations to which they are assigned.

The O2U planes, which are being built by the Chance Vought Corporation and are the latest type of Navy observation plane, will be used by the Marine squadrons in Nicaragua and Haiti. The first six planes on the entire Navy contract go to the Marine Corps, and four of them are now en route to Nicaragua. These planes are a marked improvement over any two-place

machines the Marine Corps has ever had before and will undoubtedly give greater satisfaction, from the pilot's point of view, as well as greatly increased safety, as they are of the latest design.

Marine Corps Aviation is also receiving, from the Curtiss Aeronautical Corporation, twenty-seven of the latest type attack planes. These are similar to the new Army attack type but are, in accordance with the Bureau of Aeronautics' policy, equipped with air-cooled Pratt Whitney motors instead of the water-cooled Curtiss type. While no planes of this type have been in service as yet, it is expected that they will be the best attack planes in the world, as well as excellent service planes, with a very high performance.

With these three new types of planes in process of delivery, Marine Corps aviation should, after many long years of struggling, finally be equipped as well as any aeronautical organization in the country.



## BOOK REVIEW

OCCUPIED HAITI. Edited by EMILY C. BALCH. Published by the Writer's Publishing Company, Inc., New York.

It is supposed to be an excellent thing to see yourself as others see you. This book gives the Marine Corps an opportunity to get a partial view of its activities in Haiti as seen from the standpoint of certain organizations known to be very much opposed to the occupation of Haiti by our country. A great deal of the book consists of statements of fact to which no exception will be taken. Thus in the first chapter there is an outline of the history of the country before the American Occupation. There are more or less complete sketches of the economic aspect of the present régime and social and agricultural conditions. The discussion of the treaty between Haiti and the United States and the charges of abuses by the American personnel of the occupation cover ground that has already been gone over very thoroughly by Congressional Committees and various publications. Anything written now on these subjects must necessarily be "re-hash" of what has already appeared. The work of the various treaty officials is discussed, that of the Sanitary Engineer and the Public Health Service being treated most kindly.

The chapter entitled, "Public Order," is of most interest to us. There is very little serious criticism of the work of either the Marine Brigade or the Gendarmerie. What is most to be noted perhaps in this chapter is the lack of credit given to the Gendarmerie for the excellent work they have undoubtedly performed. Thus their achievement of maintaining perfect order in what was once a turbulent and disorderly land is minimized by statements such as: "One gets the impression that the general security (before the Occupation) was far better than some critics have represented it as being." No one who has made a serious study of Haitian history or known the dreadful results of the constant revolutions which cursed the country could honestly make such a statement. It is obvious that the writer did not visit the Island in 1915 when long-continued anarchy had sunk a large section of the population to the very depths of human misery and degradation.

There are a few examples of what might perhaps be considered unfair handling of material. A quotation from a letter written by a Haitian tells of certain occurrences at a popular gathering in Port-au-Prince at the time of the second election of the present President of Haiti. It is said here that American officers issued orders to drive the people back and to fire on them, but the constables, being Haitians, hesitated, raised their guns and fired them into the air. The facts in the case are that no American officers gave any orders to fire, either into the air or otherwise. As only this one account is given, the reader might think there was no doubt of its truth. Even if the Editor believed that the Haitian story was as worthy of belief as any other, she might at least have obtained the American side of it and included it in the book. Another instance is the statement of M. Thoby, a Haitian (quoted

on page 119), to the effect that the Marine Brigade is instrumental in the introduction of prostitution and venereal disease into the country. Now anyone with any knowledge of social conditions in Haiti knows that this assertion is untrue to the point of absurdity. Syphilis, for example, has been endemic in the country so long that a theory formerly existed that Haiti was the original home of the disease and that it was brought to Europe by Columbus' returning sailors. Nevertheless, in the absence of contradiction or comment, M. Thoby's ridiculous misstatement may be accepted as fact by otherwise-uninformed readers.

In general the impression derived by the reader is that the authors did their best to prepare a severe indictment against the forces of occupation but were not nearly so successful as they wished. In fact, their main thesis is reduced to the statement: "The central problem is, not how good American administration in Haiti is, but should the United States administer an 'independent' neighboring country?" In the last chapter the following two paragraphs express this idea more fully:

"To sum up the conclusions of the authors of this report, their impression of the present American administration is that its directing officials are honest, able and aiming to serve the people of Haiti, and that cruelty, abuse of personal power and violence seem to have been substantially stopped, and the whole tone of the Administration immensely improved over what it was at certain periods since 1915.

"The determining element in the situation, however, is the fact that it rests on force. This affects its character throughout. It tends to make the Occupation officials high-handed, careless of the law and, above all, contemptuous. It makes American rule deeply repugnant to all Haitians that still prize the independence that they have suffered so much to win and maintain."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS  
OF AUGUST 24, 1912

OF THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE, published quarterly at  
Philadelphia, Pa., for April, 1925.

Washington, D. C. } ss.

Before me, an Adjutant and Inspector in the U. S. Marine Corps (authorized to administer oaths), personally appeared Edward W. Sturdevant, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

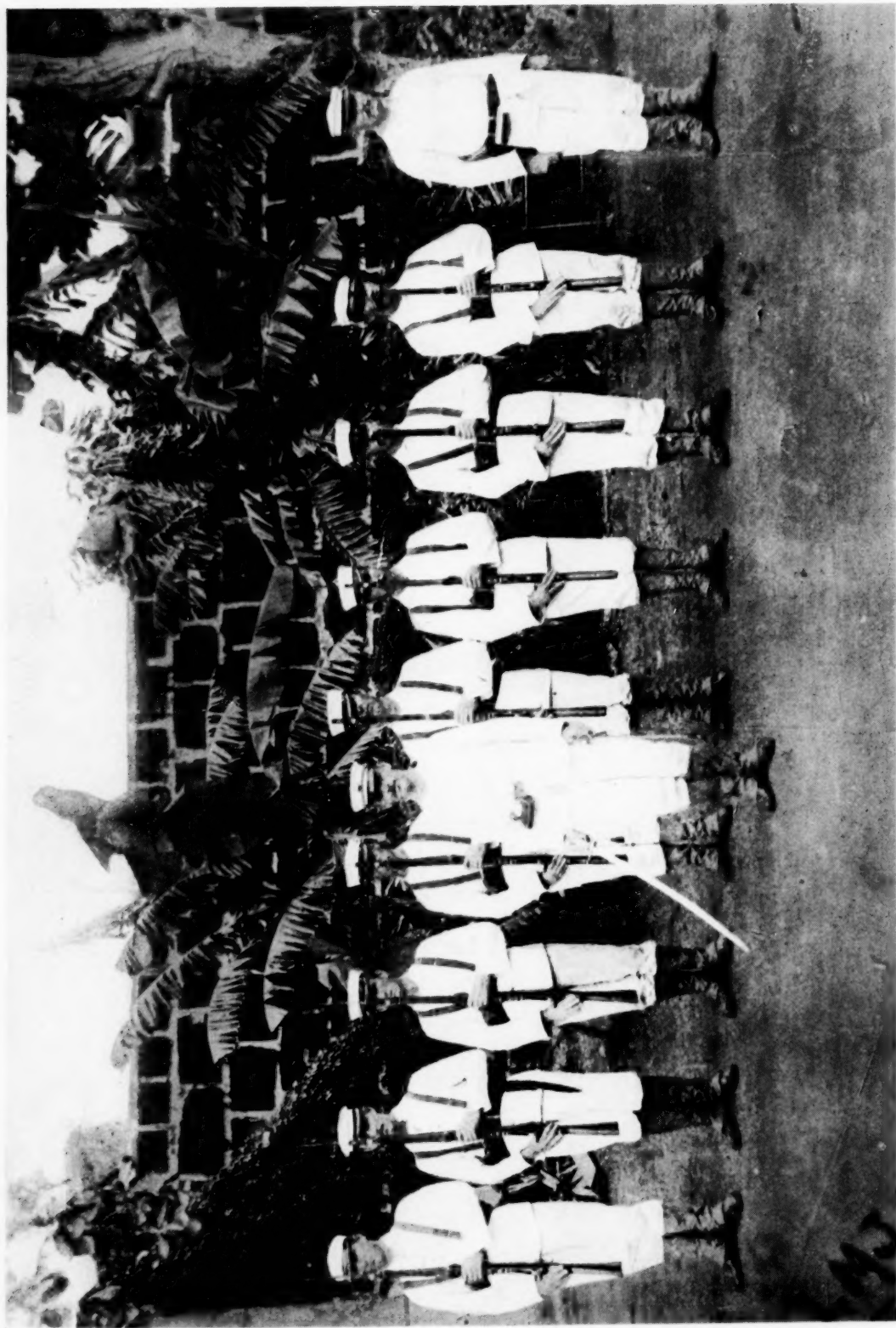
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(Signed) EDWARD W. STURDEVANT

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of May, 1925.

(Seal)

(Signed) M. R. THACHER,  
Major Asst. Adjutant and Inspector.



GUARD FROM MARINE DETACHMENT, U. S. S. BALTIMORE, COMMANDED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT DION WILLIAMS, U. S. M. C., SALUTING  
ADMIRAL DEWEY UPON HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD, CAVITE, P. I., JUNE 13, 1898.